"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers; winds becoming northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, $1.54½; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 43c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN—Prince Henry of Prussia was received by the Emperor of China in Pekin. The Norwegian steamer Klondike sank the British steamer Benholm and rescued nine of the crew. Twelve were drowned. Russia is buying gold in London. Mr. Gladstone has received a message from the Queen and another from the Princess of Wales, who said: "I am praying for you." St. John's, N. F., is to be fortified, as Great Britain is preparing for the contingency of a war with France.

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The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its last regular meeting of the season last night, and listened to an address by ex-Registrar of the Treasury Lucius E. Chittenden, in which he expressed approval of the war with Spain. His references to an Anglo-American entente were enthusiastically applauded.

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Major W. E. C. Mayer of Gen. McLeer's staff formally disbanded the Thirteenth Regiment last night at its Brooklyn armory. Col. Watson made a speech defending himself for the stand he took.

Page 9.

Provisions made sensational advances in Chicago, July pork closing 70 cents higher and July lard closing 35 cents better than Saturday's closing price. Wheat also was strong.

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The City History Club held an exhibit of work done by its pupils in the study of the city's records and laws, at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday.

Robert W. Fielding, former Deputy City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, who was indicted for allowing a false claim against the city, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Hirschberg, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Elihu Root, counsel for the children of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, whose mental condition is being inquired into by a commission and Sheriff's jury, charged openly during the hearing yesterday that an attempt was being made to bribe one of the Commissioners.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
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NO ANXIETY ABOUT THE OREGON

Implied in Washington that Her Route Takes Her Out of Reach of Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Just now, when the United States Navy is in need of all the fighting machines it possesses, increased interest is manifested in the whereabouts and safety of the battleship Oregon. Until recently all information concerning her was given out at the Navy Department as soon as it was received, and as the Spanish fleet was supposed to be on the Spanish side of the Atlantic Ocean, and the Temerario remained near the Rio Plata, no special risk was apprehended in publishing such information as was received.

Since the arrival of the Spanish fleet at the French Antilles, however, many conjectures, most of them alarming, have been indulged in by friends of officers of the Oregon, Marietta, and Buffalo. Yet undiscovered Spanish ships are suspected to have been detached from the main fleet to lie in wait for the battleship and her consorts off the coast of Brazil.

Assurance is given to-day by a naval officer not of the war board that the Navy Department is not at all anxious about the safety of our vessels. The impression given is that the Oregon's route has been selected for her, and that it takes her quite out of the reach of the Spanish cruisers, unless the latter should separate from the vessels upon which they must depend for support. But so secretive are the naval officers that the assurance that the Oregon is in no particular danger is all that can be obtained from the best informed. They say that no more news about her need be looked for, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, until she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet.

SPANISH FOURS EASIER.

Report that Russia Has Asked for Chamberlain's Resignation.

LONDON, May 16.—The market for American securities opened weak. Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, ⅛ lower than Saturday's closing price. They closed at 33, a net loss of ½.

PARIS, May 16.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak, on the rumor that the Russian Government had demanded the resignation of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, in consequence of his recent speech at Birmingham, though no confirmation of the rumor could be obtained. The markets improved somewhat toward the close, but finished very dull.

Spanish 4s opened at 33⅝, 3-16 lower than Saturday's closing price. They closed at 33 7-16, a net loss of ½.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the central valleys and lake regions. An extensive area of low pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts and the pressure is low in the North Atlantic States. It is cloudy on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast, and a belt of partial cloudiness extends from the Middle Atlantic Coast to Colorado, and showers have fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States and in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	55	51	55
6 A. M.	54	52	56
9 A. M.	57	54	58
12 M.	59	55	60
4 P. M.	60	57	62
6 P. M.	60	53	58
9 P. M.	58	54	56
12 P. M.	55	54	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1897	57
Corresponding date last twenty years	59

The maximum temperature yesterday was 57 degrees, at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 51 degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88, and at 8 P. M. 85.

Poland Spring House, Maine. [illegible] June 1. Special June rates. Fine [illegible] Special representative Poland [illegible] 3 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

MUST FIGHT OR FLY

Our Warships Moving to Intercept Cervera's Squadron.

LATTER LEAVES CURACAO

Disappeared on Monday Evening in a Westerly Direction.

SUPPOSED NEW FLEET

Spanish Vessels Reported Off Martinique May Be the Torpedo Adjunct to the Main Command.

Scant details are obtainable as to the movements of the United States and Spanish fleets.

Admiral Sampson, who was off Cape Haitien yesterday, is supposed to be guarding the Windward Passage or to be making for Cienfuegos.

Commodore Schley was speeding southward along the coast to Key West, where, it is said, orders await him.

The Spanish squadron which left Curacao on Monday evening disappeared in a westerly direction.

As to the new Spanish squadron reported to have been seen off Martinique, it is asserted that the cruisers named as forming part of it are on the other side of the Atlantic. It is thought in Washington that if any new Spanish vessels have arrived in the Caribbean Sea they are the torpedo flotilla belonging to Admiral Cervera's squadron.

At the Navy Department no anxiety is felt, it is said, regarding the safety of the Oregon.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is still laid up at St. Pierre, Martinique. Assurances are made at Washington that the Naval Strategy Board has devised a means of getting the Harvard out of St Pierre Harbor without risk of her destruction from the Terror. The Yale and Montgomery, it is understood, will watch for her at the three-mile limit and protect her against any hostile move on the part of the torpedo boat destroyer. The Yale returned yesterday to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, but left in the evening, going westward.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the reserve fleet at Cadiz will be ready to put to sea this week.

SPANISH SQUADRON AT SEA.

Admiral Cervera's Ships Not Sighted Since They Left Curacao on Monday Evening.

CURACAO, May 16.—The Spanish squadron, under Admiral Cervera, which left last evening after the cruisers Vizcaya and Infanta Maria Teresa had taken on about 700 tons of coal and a great quantity of provisions, has not been sighted to-day.

When the squadron disappeared it was going westward.

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"According to the most trustworthy information, the Spanish cruisers Cardenal Cisneros, Princesa de Asturias, and Cataluna are not yet ready for sea and, therefore, cannot have arrived at Martinique."

SAMPSON OFF CAPE HAITIEN.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 16.—The United States torpedo boat Porter returned to Cape Haitien this morning, having left Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet in the offing. Lieut. Bennett conferred with the United States Consul at Cape Haitien, and filed dispatches from the Rear Admiral. The rendezvous of the fleet is north of Cape Haitien.

The Porter left here at 10 o'clock to rejoin the fleet. While going to Cape Haitien yesterday the Porter scraped a reef, but did not sustain any damage.

The destination of the fleet is uncertain.

The United States storeship Supply was expected to await the Minneapolis at Cape Haitien, and her departure from there is said to be due to a mistake, which will probably be rectified by the Porter's return.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis is likely to be intercepted with new orders.

THE TERROR STILL LAID UP.

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ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, May 16.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which arrived at Fort de France with the Cape Verde squadron recently, is still laid up there, having no money to pay for the necessary repairs to her disabled boiler tubes and propeller.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Spanish fleet to-day up to a late hour this evening. It may be lying off the island or may have gone north.

The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante is still at Fort de France. She is being painted while. The torpedo boat destroyer Terror endeavored to coal from the Alicante, but the authorities interfered and refused her permission.

The signal lights that have been seen on the neighboring hills the last few nights have been undoubtedly manipulated by friends of the Spanish, hoping to assist them to capture the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard. These have been the subject of a vigorous protest by the United States Consul, and have diminished somewhat, especially after the gendarmes scoured the mountain roads, but one flashed brightly last night.

There are reports that a Spanish man-of-war is lying in the Dominica Channel, to the northward of Matinique.

A French man-of-war (probably the Amiral Rigault de Genouilly) arrived this afternoon from San Juan de Puerto Rico. She was slightly damaged by flying shell fragments during the bombardment of the fortifications by Admiral Sampson. The people here are greatly excited over the war news and their warlike surroundings.

PROTECTION FOR THE HARVARD.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There are assurances that the War Board has found a way to get the Harvard out of St. Pierre Harbor without risk of destruction by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. It involves the use of the Yale and the Montgomery to watch the port at the three-mile limit, to wait until the Harvard appears, and then to be prepared, in case the Terror follows, or other Spanish torpedo boat destroyers come along, to fall upon them with their heavy and light rapid-fire guns, and destroy them.

On the other hand there are naval officers who laugh at the fuss that has been made over the situation at St. Pierre, and declare that there is nothing to prevent the Harvard from leaving if she desires to do so, and nothing but the assumption that the torpedo boat destroyer is a formidable vessel to lead to the opinion that it could destroy the Harvard without difficulty. When Capt. Cotton has completed the repairs, said to be needed by the Harvard, the nature of which has not been communicated to the department, he can leave, and it is believed that France will stick closely to the custom under neutrality laws to prevent the Terror from leaving until twenty-four hours later.

MOVEMENTS OF THE YALE.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 16.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American Line steamer Paris, called here for orders at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She returned to-day, but cleared again this evening, going westward.

An official announcement just issued by the Governor of the island prohibits the delivery of coal to the warships of the belligerent powers without the previous permission of the Governor, who will determine the amount each vessel can receive, and supervise its delivery.

The British steamer Twickenham, which arrived here yesterday from Scotland with a cargo of coal for Puerto Rico, and which awaited orders here, has cleared. Her destination is unknown.

CADIZ FLEET NEARLY READY.

MADRID, May 17.—A dispatch from Cadiz to El Heraldo de Madrid says the port authorities at Cadiz announce that the reserve fleet, composed of the first-class battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Emperador Carlos V. and Alfonso XIII., the newly equipped cruisers Rapido and Patria, with the torpedo boat destroyers Audaz and Proserpina, will be ready for sea this week.

LONDON, May 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A number of Spanish war vessels which were recently destitute of armament have been supplied with Krupp guns. They have also been supplied with all the necessaries, including German artillerists."

SPANISH RUSE FEARED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—All day long the Naval Strategy Board has been busy with maps, telegraph messages have been received and dispatched, and frequent consultations have been held, but no information has been vouchsafed to the public as to the nature of the news discussed. It is, however, a secret for no one that the time of the board was consumed in consideration of the Caribbean Sea problem. The board found this morning that Admiral Sampson's fleet was in the Windward Passage between Haiti and Cuba, moving south. Commodore Schley's squadron was proceeding down the coast and would soon be at Key West. On Tuesday morning it may be on the way to blockade Havana or the south of Cuba, according to the instructions of the Strategy Board and the Navy, which the Commodore will receive at Key West.

The Navy Department takes with great allowance the report that the Spanish strategists have succeeded in sending a second squadron under Admiral Villamil, to the West Indies, and that it also is off Martinique. Even if the alleged information did not bear the suspicious earmark of a Madrid date, the Department would not be surprised to hear that Admiral Villamil, as well as Admiral Cervera, was with the Spanish force in the Caribbean Sea.

The fact that the report came from Madrid satisfies the officials here that this is another Spanish ruse to centre our attention on Martinique while their ships have passed westward. The report has it that Admiral Villamil has with him the cruisers Cisneros, Catalina, and Princess de Austurias, and some transports. It is known, however, that Villamil is not the Admiral of these ships, and that at least one of them, the Cisneros, is on the other side of the water. It is also known that Admiral Villamil is a subordinate to Admiral Cervera, whose particular duties are to command the torpedo destroyers attached to the first Spanish squadron. He occupies the same attitude that Commodore Watson does to Admiral Sampson.

There is little doubt therefore that the report is true, so far as stating that Admiral Villamil has arrived with his fleet at Martinique, but this is merely the torpedo adjunct to the main fleet, and was reported when the fleet first made its appearance.

The Strategy Board is confident that it will be able to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet from the Caribbean Sea, and that Admiral Cervera will be compelled to fight Sampson and Schley together. There is some belief that the Spaniards may determine to run, not for home, but in any direction that may still further vex the already puzzled board. The expectation is that Sampson will meet Cervera's fleet somewhere between Curacao and Cienfuegos, but unless it is prevented by the constant vigilance of the scouts of the United States Squadrons, it is possible that after it has sailed out of sight of Curacao the Spanish fleet may speed toward the north, come suddenly upon one or more points along the coast, and, having inflicted as much damage as possible, steam southward again while Sampson and Schley are hurrying northward to protect the terrified people along shore.

Long Beach Cottages, Long Island. New York office, 10 West 23d St.—Adv.

May Not Be Able to Force a Fight.

Naval officers not on the War Board, partly, perhaps, because they are not informed of all the precautions that have been taken, do not fully share the confidence of the members of the board in the ability of the two United States fleets to compel the Spanish Admiral to fight. These naval officers say that there is great probability that the Spanish fleet is poorly supplied with coal, and that it must reach Puerto Rico or Havana to secure the fuel that it must have for a prolonged trip at sea. This, however, is conjecture, even with the War Board. Should Sampson be proceeding toward Cienfuegos, to which point some naval reports have sent him to-day, it is argued that the Spanish fleet would be free to return to Puerto Rico and spend several days there before setting out on its trip to New York or the New England coast.

Another things occurs to the mind of the ingenious naval officer who is not on the War Board. That is that Admiral Cervera may find a way to lead the two United States fleets away from the south shore of Cuba long enough to let in some of the ships that have been sighted as part of the Spanish flotilla, and now believed to be transports carrying troops, large guns, and ammunition for Gen. Blanco. It is not definitely known whether the supply ships are not convoyed by two or more of the vessels of the Spanish fleet that was recently at Cadiz, or Carthagena, but the War Board will not assume that Spain is permitting unprotected supply ships to drift about in the path of the Oregon on her way to join Sampson.

A Senator's Doubts.

A Senator, who, save for the experience obtained in committee business, does not pretend to be an authority upon such matters, expressed the fear to-day that the wily Spaniards have for the time being gained a strategical advantage.

"It may turn out," he said, "that we have been giving the Spanish too much credit for enterprise and ingenuity, and that it will be a simple and expeditious business to force Admiral Cervera and Admiral Villamil to come out into the open sea and have a bout with the Yankee 'pigs.' I am hoping they may be compelled to adopt that course. But, as I said, I fear they have perfected a plan to relieve Blanco, and lead us a wild goose chase, and that we have not learned to make the move to check them."

Admiral Sampson, it is generally expected, will remain near the head of the Windward Passage, with his scouts out in all directions on the lookout for the fleet of Admiral Cervera. If he lies close to the northeastern point of Jamaica, he may be able to overtake the Spanish fleet if it should be reported as headed for Puerto Rico, though it is assumed that this move is unlikely if Cervera is trying to reinforce Blanco with supplies of ammunition and men, of which the President has to-day been informed he stands in need. It is, however, just possible that he is, after all, convoying ships loaded with provisions for Puerto Rico.

An Admiral's Opinion.

An Admiral not now on the active list, but a good judge of active naval work, said to-day:

"We ought to have no difficulty about whipping those Spaniards if we can get at them. They can beat us at running away, but they will never win if they adopt the old French way of avoiding a fight in order to save the ships, and we can stand that sort of a campaign better than they can. What I am worrying about, although I have no business to be worrying at all, is the chance that the beggars will fool us. They know that we are rushing about looking for them.

"Many of the reports about what we are supposed to be doing undoubtedly arise from Spanish sources in the United States. If Sampson and Schley can be permitted to fight out their battles free from interference from Washington, which may be calamitious in the long run, I have full faith that they will keep the Spanish fleet in the Caribbean, and that when we want it for our purposes we shall have to get it with the aid of divers."

KEEPING NAVAL PLANS SECRET.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—An order posted this morning, signed by Secretary Long and relating to the publication of news emanating from the Navy Department, had the effect to-day of considerably curtailing the supply of information that heretofore has been rather freely given out. The Secretary's order was directed to Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and he in turn gave it effect by making an order in his own name that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever upon subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press.

Capt. Crowninshield alludes to one of the regulations of the Naval Service, which says:

"In time of war, or while international questions may be pending, no person belonging to the navy or employed under the Navy Department shall convey or disclose by oral or written communications, publications, or any other means, except as may be required by his official duties, any information whatever concerning the naval or military establishment or forces or concerning any person, thing, plan, or measure pertaining thereto, or any other information that may be of assistance to an actual or possible enemy."

As an offset it was ordered that bulletins of such facts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication, and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board. The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board today under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine relief expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana. In explanation of the issue of this order, the naval authorities say that some of the leading American newspapers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval ships, with the result that the war board has been obliged to

Continued on Page 2.

NEW CABINET FOR SPAIN

The Queen Regent Charges Sagasta with the Formation of the Ministry.

MORE ACTIVE WAR POLICY

Admiral Camara of the Reserve Squadron Has Been Recalled to Confer with the Government Respecting His Intended Operations.

MADRID, May 17.—Señor Sagasta yesterday afternoon visited the palace and formally handed to the Queen Regent the resignation of the Ministry. The Queen Regent charged him with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Señor Sagasta believes the new Ministry will be formed by to-morrow. Last evening he conferred with the Marquis Vega d'Armijo President of the Chamber, Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, and Señor Gamazo. The Marquis d'Armijo advised him to end the crisis as quickly as possible. Señor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, offered his support but does not desire to enter the new Cabinet. Señor Gamazo, who is ill, also declines to enter the Cabinet, but he promised to support any ministry organized by Señor Sagasta.

A communication was sent to the Chambers announcing the Cabinet crisis, and asking them to suspend their sessions, pending a solution. Both houses at once adjourned.

Señor Romero y Robledo thinks that Marshal Martinez Campos ought to be chief of the new ministry.

Señor Silvela expects that the business of the quickly formed Cabinet will carry the budget, and to facilitate the formation of a definite ministry, which will solve existing problems.

Señor Moret, the retiring Minister for the Colonies, confirms the statement that any changes made in the composition of the Cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active war policy. He said yesterday:

"Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation, and the greatest reliance is placed upon Admiral Cervera's squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish Admiral. The latter is not hampered by instructions, and the details of his plans are not even known to the Ministers."

Admiral Camara, the commander of the Spanish reserve squadron at Cadiz, has been recalled here to confer with the Ministers respecting his intended operations.

The newspapers express fear that a secret Anglo-American alliance already exists.

Orders have been issued by Señor Sagasta countermanding the reception which was to have been held to-day upon the occasion of the King's birthday, and he has instructed the Captains General in all districts not to hold their usual receptions.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Madrid says:

"The new Ministers will be Senor Romero Giron, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, and the Duke of Almodovar, Minister of Public Works. The remainder will form a makeshift, until the budget has been carried."

CABINET CRISIS EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"I am now in a position to explain the mysterious Cabinet crisis which has been hanging fire for several weeks and has given rise to so many ingenious surmises. Señor Sagasta and the Sagasta Cabinet came into office with the policy of avoiding a conflict with the United States by pacifying Cuba through autonomy. In pursuing this policy the Cabinet not only ran counter to the general current of opinion in the Conservative Party, but did violence to the feelings of a large section of its own adherents.

"Its attitude was too conciliatory to suit the bellicose temper of the nation, and consequently it became very unpopular. When the policy failed and war was seen to be inevitable, in spite of all the concessions, it ought to have resigned to make way for a fighting Cabinet. Ministers desirous of peace at any price short of sacrificing the national honor were not the men for conducting affairs in a desperate struggle against an enemy infinitely superior in resources.

"No doubt a Conservative Cabinet was practically impossible, because it would have required a Conservative majority in the Chamber, which was not obtainable without subjecting the country to the dangerous ordeal of a general election. But such an extreme measure was not necessary. There were many Liberals who had condemned the Cabinet for being too conciliatory and who continued to urge it to accept the arbitrament of war. They were the men, it was naturally supposed, who must be willing to accept the responsibilities of office when a war was imminent.

Cabinet's Resignation Urged.

"So it seemed at least to several members of the Sagasta Ministry, and on the very day of the opening of the Cortes his colleagues urged upon Señor Sagasta the advisability of the Cabinet resigning immediately. Señor Sagasta objected. He wished to temporise as usual. Even after some useless delay all he could be induced to do was to advise the Queen Regent to consult with important political leaders on the question of a change of Cabinet.

"Though some of these had shown themselves very bellicose when war was at a comfortable distance, none was inclined to assume the responsibilities of office when war was about to begin. All, therefore, with the exception of one or two who were known to be desirous of fishing in troubled waters, advised strongly that the existing Cabinet continue. The Queen Regent, who is always strictly Constitutional in her acts, had thus no choice but to request Señor Sagasta to remain.

"He consented, but the other Ministers were by no means satisfied. There were irreconcilable differences of opinion among them on at least one vital question of policy, and several of them felt that they themselves, as well as some of their colleagues, were not capable of coping with the departmental duties of their offices at a time of great national danger.

A Deadlock.

"Finally, on Sunday, May 8, Señor Sagasta, yielding to the representations of those who wished to retire, tendered to the Queen Regent the resignation of the Cabinet. Again the same important political personages were consulted, and again they declined the responsibilities of office. Things seemed at a deadlock, but there was still a way out of it.

"The fundamental question of policy which divided Ministers was whether the Government should still seek a pacific solution by provoking the friendly intervention of the great powers, or should abandon all present hope of peace and fight to the bitter end. On that question, affecting the vital interests of the country, the nation might well have been invited to express an opinion by the voice of its representatives in Parliament, and there was a possibility that a more pacific policy might be recommended, because Señor Silvela, the leader of a party which had always shown itself more bellicose than the Liberals, had used in the Chamber certain vague expressions which seemed to show that he favored making another effort to secure peace.

Olive Branch Refused by Silvela.

"Señor Moret, accordingly, launched the idea in the Chamber, but Señor Silvela, instead of adopting Moret's suggestion, condemned it in no measured terms as an attempt of the Government to evade its legitimate responsibilities, and to transform the Chamber into a convention of the French Revolutionary type. In vain Señor Moret, at subsequent sittings, explained that such was not his intention, and that the Government wanted merely an indication of the national will. Señor Silvela refused to accept the olive branch, and the Cabinet, containing representatives of both policies, relapsed into its old difficulties.

"The only course was for Señor Sagasta to choose for himself betwen the two policies, letting those retire who objected to the policy adopted. This he has now done, and it is understood that he will choose colleagues from among those in favor of continuing the struggle with all possible energy."

SENOR POLO'S STAY IN CANADA.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The continued presence in Canada of Señor Polo y Bernabé, late Spanish Minister to this country, and the reports which reach here of his activity there in behalf of the Spanish cause have given rise to the suggestion that it might be a proper proceeding on the part of this Government to direct the attention of the British Government to the ex-Minister's course as a violation of the neutrality laws.

Certain features of the Spanish diplomat's conduct, it is known, have been brought to the attention of the State Department, but there is the highest possible authority for the assertion that no protest has been made to the British Government, nor is any contemplated at the present time. So long as Señor Polo confines himself to talking about this country he will not be interfered with. In countries like England and the United States, where a broad freedom of speech and of action is accorded to all, it is not to be expected that a censorship of the utterances of any man, especially a foreigner of rank, should be exercised. If, however, Señor Polo should undertake to raise an expedition to attack this country, or should engage in any clearly hostile act, he would be guilty of a violation of the neutrality laws, and the attention of the British Government would undoubtedly be directed thereto. The friendly attitude of England at present leaves no doubt that nothing more than a hint would be necessary, if, indeed, the Spanish Minister has not been requested to withdraw without any suggestion from this side.

It is acknowledged at the State Department that, annoying as the Spanish Minister's presence on our very border is, it is an extremely delicate matter for this Government to handle. The United States has always been very liberal in its attitude in such matters, and the department recognizes that ours is a glass house. It is recalled that Señor Polo's being allowed to stay in Canada can hardly be considered any worse than our allowing the Cuban Junta to exist in this country while we were friendly with Spain. Kosciusko, it is recalled, was received here, entertained in Washington in official circles, and allowed to raise funds. As for England, it is known that London is a hotbed for revolutionary movements against the Continental powers. Under these circumstances it is unlikely that the ex-Minister from Spain will be disturbed unless he commits some overt violation of the law of neutrality. It is believed here, however, that public opinion in Canada, which pronounces his conduct most unusual and in execrable taste, will before long drive him out of the country.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 16.—The Globe (Government organ) commenting editorially on the stay of Señor Polo y Barnabé in Canada says:

"With Canada's limited diplomatic experience there is a feeling of hesitation about pronouncing a positive opinion as to the propriety of the continued stay of the ex-Minister in Canada. But some light may be thrown on the question by asking what would have been thought in Spain and throughout Europe if the American Minister to Spain, after receiving his passports, had remained in Portugal instead of coming home. The proceeding would have been regarded as very unusual, and would have occasioned a good deal of comment and inquiry, and probably a demand for explanations.

"What are the ex-Minister and his staff doing here? is a very natural question to ask, and they can hardly complain if the commonly accepted view is that they must be here for the purpose of obtaining information that may be of use to Spain.

"It is certainly not a time at which an important official of the Spanish Government would be making a holiday. The suicide of Downing and the evidence that he had been in communication with a member of Señor Polo's party in Toronto are circumstances that enhance the gravity of the situation. It is possible that some of the stories are exaggerated, but it must be apparent to our Spanish visitors that there is no effective means of setting such stories at rest so long as they remain in this country.

"We do not want to be lacking in courtesy, but we do not desire that this country shall fail in its obligation to be neutral."

A Fine Mandolin for $4. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.) Pianos, &c.—Adv.

MERRITT UNWILLING

He Wants More Trained Soldiers If He Goes to Manila.

NOT RAW VOLUNTEERS

He Tells the War Department of His Dissatisfaction.

WANTS 5,000 REGULARS

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says that the Troops Asked For Will Be Furnished to Gen. Merritt.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who has been appointed to command the United States forces now being mobilized on the Pacific Coast for an advance on the Philippine Islands, has notified the War Department that he is unwilling to undertake the mission with the forces at his command.

Gen. Merritt yesterday expressed his dissatisfaction with the forces placed at his disposal by the War Department in no uncertain words. Upon being asked when he would depart on his mission he said:

"It is not by any means a settled fact that I will depart for Manila at any time. The command they propose to give me is not adequate to my rank. Besides, I do not think that 15,000 men, including 1,000 regular troops, which it is proposed shall constitute the expedition, is at all sufficient for such an undertaking as the occupation of the Philippines, and I have asked the department for the number of seasoned men which I deem essential to insure any degree of success.

Wants 5,000 Regulars.

"I am unwilling to undertake the command of such an expedition unless it shall include at least 5,000 trained and disciplined troops of the regular army, no matter how many volunteers may be sent.

"I do not know whether my request will be granted or not. Gen. Otis may be willing to go with less, but I am not. Manila is too far away to depend upon reinforcements when needed. The history of such expeditions shows that promises of reinforcements cannot always be trusted, and certainly 15,000 untrained men are not sufficient to rely upon in such an emergency. I shall insist that I be given at least four regiments of trained soldiers upon whom I can rely absolutely.

"My official staff has not yet been assigned to me by the department. My successor in command of the Department of the East has not been appointed, and I do not propose that he shall be appointed until this matter is settled."

Gen. Merritt refused to state when he had submitted his requests for a larger force to the authorities at Washington, but it is believed by those in a position to know that his objections to his command have been in the hands of the Secretary of War for several days, and that the departure of the Philippine expedition from San Francisco may be delayed in consequence of his action.

Dr. Bourns Arrives Here.

Dr. F. S. Bourns of Atlanta, who has spent three years in the Philippines, and has been assigned to the United States expedition to Manila as an adviser to the Commander in Chief, arrived here yesterday morning from Atlanta, and held a lengthy conference with Gen. Merritt. It was immediately after this conference that Gen. Merritt expressed himself as quoted here, and it is thought that Dr. Bourns's advice was strongly against proceeding to the Philippines with the forces assigned to the expedition.

Dr. Bourns, accompanied by Inspector General R. P. Hughes of the Department of the East, left at midnight last night for Washington. Major Hughes, when asked if Gen. Merritt would refuse to go to Manila if his ideas as to the constitution of the expedition are not met, would not give a definite reply, but said that the General had all along insisted that the expedition should have for its mainstay a fair-sized army of regulars who could be relied upon in any situation.

"I have been delegated," said he, "to obtain all possible information regarding the conditions to be faced by the invading army, and I have found that a definite idea of the islands such as would be of use to the commander of an army of occupation is exceedingly difficult to obtain.

"It is not known exactly how many Spanish soldiers are there at present, the strength and equipment of the insurgent forces, or the methods now in vogue for governing the people. An army of occupation will face unknown conditions, and, once there, will have to stick there and depend on its own resources, for it will be too far away from home to depend on reenforcements."

Conditions in the Philippines.

Dr. Bourns, when seen last night prior to his departure for Washington, refused to say what he considers an adequate force to dispatch to Manila under the circumstances, but estimated the number of Spanish soldiers there now as nearly 20,000 men, fairly equipped. Dr. Bourns, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, left the Philippines in 1898 after a three years' residence.

"The number of Spanish troops on the

islands in 1896," he said, "was between 5,000 and 10,000, but as the insurrection since then has called for more men, I think about 10,000 more soldiers have been sent there by Spain since. Although the insurgents are numerous, I do not think they have any arms worth speaking of, and they will be found valueless in assisting the American troops, and even after the Spanish forces are subdued many disturbing elements will be found in the islands to deal with.

"For instance, the natives of the Sulu group, a subdivision at the southern end of the main group, are a race of pirates, and have pursued their calling for generations despite the utmost efforts of the Spaniards to subdue them.

"Another element of discord is met with in the brigands, who flourish in the interior of every island and have never been subdued. Gen. Weyler at one time tried to break them up, but failed utterly. The natives in general are bright and quick to learn, and, although I do not think they would oppose the Americans, they would be of no assistance at the beginning, as they are indolent and are pronounced fatalists. There is work at hand for a large army."

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The attention of Adjt. Gen. Corbin was called to-night to a dispatch from New York, stating that Gen. Merritt "refuses" to go to the Philippines with less than 5,000 regulars, and that he said he would not leave with a lot of recruits only.

"That can't be true," said the Adjutant General. "Gen. Merritt never said he would refuse to go anywhere his orders carried him. He is not that sort of a man. However, you may say that the department is now arranging to give Gen. Merritt the regulars he wants. Before he sails for Manila he will have a strong force of seasoned soldiers to take with him."

Gen. Corbin declined to say where the regulars to accompany the Manila expedition will come from, but as practically the entire regular army, with the exception of a few companies, scattered through the Indian country, which it would be unwise to withdraw from there, is mobilized at Tampa, it is considered certain that some of the troops now at the Florida port will be sent across the continent to San Francisco for Gen. Merritt's command.

DELAY ON SHIPS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Major Gen. Merriam, commanding the Departments of California and the Columbia, and his aide, Lieut. Bennett, arrived from Vancouver barracks this morning. He at once assumed charge of all arrangements for dispatching the troops to the Philippines.

One of the first matters taken up by Gen. Merriam was the supplying of clothing and equipment to the troops lacking such necessities. He at once called upon Adjt. Gen. Barrett for 584 uniforms and other serviceable articles belonging to the State of California, and these will be delivered to Major Rice. Gen. Otis, who will be second in command of the Manila troops, is expected to arrive here to-night.

The vessels chartered to leave this port with supplies and men for Manila are not yet ready to receive either. Work on the City of Peking is being rushed, but she will not be ready for sea for several days. A large force of men is at work on the Australia, but it will take several days to fit her for the cruise. It is expected that she will be ready to sail by Friday. There is little work being done on the City of Sidney, and it will take at least a week to fit her out.

The Ohio and Conemaugh, which were said to have been chartered by the Government, have been released. The Charleston is in readiness at Mare Island, and she will sail some time to-morrow or Wednesday.

The First Regiment of California Volunteers and four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, will comprise the troops to go on the City of Peking. There will be 1,400 of them. Capt. Long, Assistant Quartermaster, says the first troop ship will get away before Friday at least.

Orders have been received by Col. Smith of the First to add a signal corps to the regiment for service in Manila, and to that end forty men are now being organized for this work.

MANILA BEFORE THE FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 16.—According to Hongkong papers, brought in by the steamer Doric, Admiral Dewey showed remarkable energy in preparing for his advance on Manila. As soon as he received cable authorization, he bought the steamers Zafiro and Nanshan. For the former he paid £18,000. Both vessels were heavily laden to go to the Caroline Islands, but Dewey stipulated that they were to be unloaded in twenty-four hours, and this was done by working day and night shifts. The same speed was shown by him in loading the vessels with stores.

Philippine news to April 12 showed that Manila was in an uncertain condition, for twice large bands of insurgents succeeded in gaining entrance to the city, under the mistaken idea that the American warships had arrived. Shops were closed and doors barred, but the natives left when they discovered their mistake.

American Consul Williams on April 13 had not left Manila, but he had warned all American ships in the harbor, including the big ship R. R. Thoms, to leave, and they sailed at once. The Spanish Governor General requested Williams to stay in the city and promised he would guarantee his safety at his own palace, but Williams declined, and turned over his office to the British Consul. Outside the city about 8,000 insurgents, pretty well armed, were camped. Of these, 3,000 are troops who deserted from the Spanish Army.

According to Hongkong papers of April 16 Aguinaldo, the ex-leader of the Manila insurgents, refused to share with the other rebel leaders the $400,000 paid by the Spanish Government for their surrender.

On April 15, Isabelo Artacho, one of the insurgent leaders, secured an injunction from the Hongkong Supreme Court restraining Aguinaldo from withdrawing from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Bank of India $400,000 of funds deposited to his credit by the Spanish Government. In his petition, Artacho says that an agreement was made and signed in triplicate between the Governor General and the insurgent leaders by which $800,000 was to be paid to them for their surrender.

Half this amount was paid to Aguinaldo and others at Manila, and was distributed among the officers of troops. The remainder was sent to Hongkong for distribution between Aguinaldo and thirty-five leaders of the insurgents. None of the rebel leaders have received a cent of this large sum. On the heels of the court's injunction came an order from the Spanish Government to the banks not to pay the money to any of the insurgents. This promises a pretty complication, out of which the chance of rebel leaders getting any coin is small.

CHURCH AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, May 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Very conflicting news has reached Madrid from official and private sources concerning the state of affairs in the Philippines. Capt. Gen. Augusti seems confident that he will be able to resist the American vessels for some time. His reports as to the dispositions of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent. The principal difficulties are the rise in prices, the scarcity of provisions, and the unsettled state of the interior of the country.

"Gen. Augusti hopes to overcome these directly if relief comes from Spain, and if he is also allowed to promise to grant the natives a part of the reforms demanded by the leaders of the insurrection, which were before submitted to Marshal Primo Rivera during his Governor Generalship. Spain is disposed to go far in conceding administrative and municipal reforms, but she cannot easily comply with the native aspirations as regards the vast property and influence of the religious orders in the Philippine and other archipelagoes.

"These orders are too powerful in Spain for any Government to curtail their colonial actions or to attempt to tax them heavily unless the Pope again steps in to assist the Government of the regency, should Spain retain possession of the archipelagos at the end of the war.

"The Church and the Catholics are very anxious as to the fate of the Philippines on account of these orders, which, they consider, have been the best auxiliaries of Spanish rule since the discovery of the islands by Magellan. The Spaniards resent the idea of Protestant powers like the United States, Germany, or England harboring designs against their archipelagos."

SUPPLIES GOING TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—For the Philippine expedition the War Department is laying in a store of supplies which will, if necessary, keep the army of 12,000 men for a period of six months. For this purpose 2,160,000 rations are being accumulated by the Commissary Department at San Francisco for shipment from time to time to Manila. A ration will last a soldier one day. A large consignment will be taken out on the City of Peking, which is to sail the latter part of the week, and which has been delayed in its departure because of many alterations that were necessary to accommodate the supplies.

Enough beef on the hoof will be taken to supply the 1,200 men who go aboard her for ten or twelve days, and for the remainder of the trip bacon will be the meat diet. Lieut. S. A. Cloman has been appointed commissary, and will accompany the expedition.

The Quartermaster's Department has supplies of equipage, uniforms, &c., at San Francisco for 5,000 men, and additional ones will be purchased as necessity arises. Canvas as well as woolen uniforms will be taken for the comfort of the men. It is said here that the First California and portions of the Fourteenth Infantry may compose the troops going on the Peking, although this is not finally determined.

SPANISH TE DEUM FOR MANILA.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 16.—Advices which have just been received from Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, say the Spaniards at that place attended the chanting of a Te Deum at the principal church there in celebration of the "news" circulated by the Spanish Government to the effect that the Spanish forces had been "victorious" at Manila. When the first "news" was received at Cienfuegos from Madrid all the bells in the city were rung, and Gen. Pando, who was then there, and his staff attended the Church of St. Sulpice in full uniform.

In addition, a ration of wine was served out to the soldiers, and, though the American blockading ships were outside the harbor and meat was costing 2 pesetas a pound, the city was gay and rejoiced at the announced "success" of the Spanish arms.

Since then, however, ugly rumors of the defeat of the Spaniards have been in circulation, but "officially," Spain has won a "victory" in the Philippine Islands.

WOULD SELL THE PHILIPPINES.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Henry W. Andrews, Consul to Hongkong during the Harrison Administration, who is well acquainted with the Philippines, and is now a resident of Yokohoma, is in the city. He said to-day that the United States should never retain the Philippines; that they would be a white elephant, and that there would never be sufficient business from them to pay this country for the difficulty and the trouble and expense of permanently occupying them.

He said that the business of the islands found its way to Europe, and that it was mostly controlled by Hongkong. Mr. Andrews said that he was certain that England would purchase the islands at a sum sufficiently large to pay the war debt, and would consent to an American coaling station on them, and that was all this country wanted.

Gen. Otis Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is said at the Quartermaster General's office that the City of Peking, with over 1,000 men aboard, will leave San Francisco on Thursday for the Philippines. Brig. Gen. Otis is expected to go with the first detachment of troops for the Philippines, to be followed later by Gen. Merritt, who is to be the Commander in Chief of the expedition and the Military Governor of the islands. Gen. Miles has recommended to the President that two additional Brigadiers also be sent, but their names have not yet been announced.

The Charleston About to Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Charleston will sail for Manila Tuesday night or Wednesday at the latest.

NO CHANGE AT EAST MORICHES.

Residents There Seem Satisfied with the Name of Their Town.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., May 16.—The story published in yesterday's papers that a petition was being circulated and signed asking the authorities at Washington to change the name of East Moriches to Manila was a great surprise here.

The scheme, it has been learned, was planned by one man, Ezra A. Tuttle, a lawyer of New York, who owns a cottage here. As far as can be ascertained not one bona fide resident favors the idea. The petition bears the solitary name, Ezra A. Tuttle. The people of East Moriches are willing to accord Rear Admiral Dewey and his officers and men all honor for their noble victory, but they seem well satisfied with the name of their town.

Baltimore Shows Its Appreciation.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The City Council to-night adopted resolutions congratulating Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the Pacific Squadron on the splendid victory that had attended the American arms at Manila on May 1. The resolutions will be engrossed and the Navy Department requested to order that they be placed on the cruiser Baltimore. The Council also appropriated $500 wherewith to purchase a sword to be presented to Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore for gallantry during the battle in the Bay of Manila.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Standard from Corunna says:

"The presence of the British Channel squadron at Villagarcia is likely to lead to some unpleasantness. The idea of an Anglo-American alliance has so inflamed the Spaniards that the postmen from the fleet when on shore to collect letters have been hooted and stoned.

"Threats have been made to stop the supply of provisions to the fleet. The British Consul protested to the Alcalde, who explained that the popular resentment was due to a belief in the existence of an alliance and to the further impression that the fleet took wheat that properly belonged to the poor."

MUST FIGHT OR FLY

Continued from Page 1.

completely revise its plans in the knowledge that the Spanish had promptly taken notice of the publications and were prepared to profit by them.

Complaint was made to Secretary Long that the newspapers were working injury to the Government in such cases. It is not the purpose of the Secretary to prevent the press having any information that is not calculated to cause a miscarriage of the plans of the department, but now that the opposing naval forces are so near together, naval officials feel the need more than ever of preventing the disclosure of our strategic plans, as the advance publication of these would jeopardize the entire plan of naval campaign. For this reason the Navy Department is practically closed against all inquiry so far as future movements are concerned. On the present war basis, the information given by the department is the routine assignment of officers to ships, actual engagements with the foe, and such matters of news as will not assist the enemy. The routine announcement of vessel movements, composition of fleets, &c., are entirely suspended. Not only is the department guarding against allowing this information to go from the department, but it is seeking to prevent disclosures from the many coast towns where the ships put in. If it succeeds in heading off this disclosure of our plans, it will have the Spanish Admiral at a dangerous disadvantage, and an expression of the wish is made that the newspapers will assist in this.

A DENIAL BY SECRETARY DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The rumor was circulated persistently about the State Department to-day that this Government had protested to the representative of the Netherlands against the protracted stay of the Spanish fleet at Curacao, a stay whose length and character it was contended by some constituted a violation of the neutrality laws. It was said that Secretary Day had summoned the Netherlands Minister, Mr. G. de Weckerlin, before him and had entered a vigorous protest against the hospitality being extended to the Spanish cruisers.

So far as can be ascertained the State Department has not taken the action attributed to it by rumor. Secretary Day, when seen to-night, denied positively that he had summoned the Minister from the Netherlands before him on that or any other subject. "Mr. Weckherlin did call to see me to-day," said the Secretary, "but it was about an entirely different matter."

THE HAGUE, May 16.—The Ministry of the Colonies of the Netherlands knows nothing, it is said, of the movements of the Spanish warships at Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, and it is pointed out that all vessels are permitted to remain for a certain time at neutral ports.

CABLE SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The telegraph office at the Island of Grand Canary, near the centre of the Canary Islands, the chief city of which is Las Palmas, has been seized by the Spanish authorities. All telegrams, except the barest commercial messages, have been stopped.

At the central office of the Western Union Telegraph Company it was announced yesterday that the West India and Panama cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in the West Indies, is interrupted, and in consequence all communication by cable with Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana has been cut off.

The Western Union Telegraph Company also issued the following notice:

"The Puerto Rico Government prohibits all messages to or from the United States."

THE ENGLISH CHIDE CERVERA.

LONDON, May 17.—The mystery surrounding the movements of the Spanish fleets is held here to show that the science of naval scouting is still in its infancy. The Morning Post asks rather ironically:

"What have the Americans' swift cruisers been doing since the commencement of the war? Apart from the single possibility of Admiral Cervera's efforts proving successful, more gross inaptitude has never been displayed than in the present war. The failure of the beautiful mercantile cruisers on both sides is calculated to support the opinions of those who think the money expended in England in subsidizing cruisers might be much better employed."

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the same subject, admits the failure of the scouts, but says:

"England would have done better under similar conditions, because of late years our naval manoeuvres have been devised with a view of obtaining instructions in this direction. We greatly doubt that the Cadiz cruisers have arrived at Martinique, first, because they are not ready, and, second, because they are wanted to convoy reinforcements to the Philippines."

In view of the intention of the United States Government to exercise a censorship over reports of naval movements, all speculations are regarded here as quite useless, and it is felt there is nothing to do but to await the actual battle.

The Times this morning says:

"It cannot be denied that Admiral Cervera has lost prestige in visiting Curacao. He is now most disadvantageously placed for any attempt at mischief on the seaboard of the United States, and if there was ever a thought of going to the Pacific it has been wasted time.

"Our own belief is that Admiral Cervera's ambition is limited to keeping his fleet in being. Certainly, it looks as if, of all strategical moves at his disposal, this is not the one which promises, at the best, some initial success to be dearly paid for in any event by a subsequent collapse."

BLANCO CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Says Two Spanish Gunboats Forced Five of Our Ships to Retire.

MADRID, May 16.—Capt. Gen. Blanco, in a dispatch from Havana, officially reiterates the Spanish version of the so-called fight between the Spanish gunboats Condé de Venadito and Nueva Espana and vessels of the American blockading fleet. He claims that the two gunboats engaged five American ships and forced the latter to retreat, adding:

"I obtained the results desired, namely, to attract as many of the enemy's ships as possible. Yesterday morning there were only three here, and now there are eleven."

French Cruiser for the West Indies.

BREST, May 16.—The third-class French cruiser d'Estaing, of 2,435 tons displacement, and carrying fifteen 5.5-inch guns, has sailed for the West Indies. Her estimated speed is over fifteen knots, and she carries a crew of 264 men.

The Anna L. Lockwood Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The schooner Anna Louisa Lockwood, from Gonaives, Haiti, for Chester, Penn., and which was reported to have been captured by the Spanish, passed up the Delaware Bay this afternoon.

THE SOUND FORTIFICATIONS.

New Gun for Plum Island—Gull Island's Searchlight.

A six-inch disappearing rapid-fire gun was yesterday unloaded at Plum Island for the fortifications there, and the work of mounting it was commenced at once. A large amount of projectiles were also left at Plum Island.

Word was received yesterday that an immense searchlight was delivered at Gull Island, which is being fortified by the Government to guard the entrance of Long Island Sound from the ocean in conjunction with the ports on the Connecticut shore. The work of putting the light in position will commence without delay.

The officials at Fort Schuyler have ordered Capt. William F. Du Val to discontinue his ferry between the Long Dock here and Throggs Neck. The Government is building fortifications at Throggs Neck, and the Fort Schuyler commandant says that the ferry between Whitestone and Westchester across the Sound has been used by supposed spies of the Spanish Government to inspect the Throggs Neck premises.

A number of men employed by a Brooklyn contractor who is making some improvements at the lighthouse station at Tompkinsville have gone on strike because they allege they have not received their pay. The strike does not embarrass the Government.

One of the contact mines which are located below the Narrows for the protection of the harbor broke adrift from its position at 6:30 P. M. yesterday. It was seen by the employes of the Health Department at Swinburne Island, who secured it. Major Adams of the United States Engineers, at the Army Building, was notified, and the mine will be replaced to-night.

THE COLUMBIA PUTS TO SEA.

The Cruiser Came Into the Delaware Capes for Orders and Sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The United States cruiser Columbia passed in the Delaware Capes at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and then came to anchor. Her arrival was unexpected, and it is the general impression that she came in for orders from Washington.

An Ensign's boat came ashore with mail and official reports. Soon afterward orders were received for the cruiser through the signal service station, and after a stay of several hours the Columbia steamed away.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senator Grey and other influential men have made strong protests against the cruiser Columbia and other fine warships being kept on the New England Coast when the enemy's ships are in Southern waters. Senator Gray had business with the President to-day and called his attention to the matter.

"It is stated that these ships are kept on the New England coast to allay apprehension," said Senator Gray. "Well, that is all foolishness. Here these ships are kept on this coast when there is not a particle of danger, while the Spanish squadron is not far from Southern shores. I do not believe anybody has an idea that the Spanish fleet would attempt to sail 3,000 or 4,000 miles from its present position to attack the New England coast and be without a base of supplies when it got there. While our ships remain on the New England coast the Southern coast, much nearer to the Spanish, is unprotected. So is the coast of the Middle Atlantic States. Our ships should be with one or the other squadrons."

It is said that several New England Senators take the same ground as Senator Gray.

AN ARMY HOSPITAL SHIP.

The War Department Officials Have Finished Their Inspections.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, accompanied by Major George H. Torney of the Medical Department of the army, have finished their search for an army hospital ship, having inspected five vessels. They were the Nueces and Lampasas of the Mallory Line, the tramp steamship Catania, the Comanche of the Clyde Line, and the John Inglis of the Maine Steamship Company's line.

All the vessels inspected are over 300 feet in length and have a speed capacity of 14 knots per hour. They are all clean and roomy, and can be easily converted to use as hospital ships. Dr. Tarney will have charge of the vessel selected, and will be assisted by six surgeons.

It will take two weeks to fit out the vessel after she has been secured. It is proposed to establish on board an ice plant, laundry machine, distilling plant, and disinfecting apparatus. The vessel, which will be fitted for the accommodation of 700 patients, will follow the army along the coast and in the proposed expeditions to Cuba. It is not known at present what the cost of the vessel and her outfit will be. The naval hospital ship Solace cost $600,000 and her outfit $400,000.

AMERICAN YACHTS IN PERIL.

List of American Private Craft in the Mediterranean.

London Dispatch in The Daily Messenger of Paris.

Another thrill has been added to swell the budget of war news and to further lacerate the emotions of a suffering public. It is stated that a number of yachts owned by Americans—millionaires and others— are at present in the Mediterranean, and that the haughty Spaniard will presently swoop down and capture the lot.

In proof of this awful statement, the names of a number of craft have been published, and certain details have been added to give a color of accuracy. But unfortunately (for the wicked Spaniard) there is a slight mistake with regard to some of the vessels alleged to be American yachts at present cruising in the Mediterranean.

For the enlightenment of the public in particular, and for the guidance of the Spanish marauder generally, a press representative has had a conversation with a gentleman connected with The Yachtsman, and in the course of the interview it was learned that the list of American craft in the Mediterranean was not by any means so large as had been supposed.

At latest dates the following vessels were cruising in Mediterranean waters, but it must be understood that some, or all, of them, may have sailed for safer latitudes since the last reports came in.

Valiant, (Vanderbilt,) twin-screw brig, 2,184 tons, built in 1893, speed about 14 knots. Narada, (Walters,) screw schooner, built in 1889, 11 to 12 knots. Andree, (Brooks,) screw schooner, built in 1897, 14 knots. Norna, (Weaver,) sailing schooner, 150 tons. Sultana, (J. R. Drexel,) steam auxiliary, 700 tons, built in 1890, 12 knots. Arcturus, (Stuyvesant,) auxiliary screw schooner, 474 tons, 9 to 10 knots.

The Fleur de Lys, of which mention has been made as being in the Mediterranean, is owned by Mr. Lord Day, and was, at latest advices, bound for Southampton, where she was due last week. She is a sailing schooner of 200 tons.

The opinion of yachting men generally is that Spain will not trouble herself about pleasure craft at all, and that she will have quite enough to do to watch her interests in more serious work in the Atlantic.

Puns in Resolutions.

The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas adopted as a platform a series of resolutions in which was included the following declaration: "As Americans we are especially proud of those representative citizens, McKinley as a statesman, Fitzhugh Lee as a diplomat, and Dewey as a fighter, and we are firm in the conviction that when the South Atlantic opportunity comes we will Schley the Spaniards with Sampsonian vigor." They added this: "We desire to call the attention of the State to the fact that the Populists who six weeks ago were loudest in condemning President McKinley for his slowness in beginning the war, have, through this State administration, made Kansas the last State to get its troops into active service."

Utah Has Plenty of Brimstone.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

There is no reason in the world why the industries in this country that use brimstone should worry about their ability to obtain all they want. It may be that their eyes have been turned toward foreign shores for so long a time for this commodity that they will be unable for some little time to look inland and toward Utah, which has enough sulphur within her borders to supply not only the American market, but the markets of the world. The sulphur beds at Cove Creek are practically inexhaustible. They are at a disadvantage in being some twenty miles away from the railroad. But the supply is there, and if the price should advance so as to warrant shipping it, it would very soon be shipped. If the dealers in sulphur are not aware of the Utah supply they should be made acquainted with the fact of its existence. Our ports might all be blockaded, still the resources of the country are so great and so varied that practically every want of the people could be readily supplied; few countries are so fortunately situated in this respect.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

The Subject Brought Up in the Commons by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.

LIBERAL LEADER SARCASTIC

Says the Country Desires to Discuss "The New Birmingham Foreign Policy"—Question by Davitt Ruled Out of Order.

LONDON, May 16.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham, on Friday last, is still the sensation of the day, and was introduced in the House of Commons this evening.

During a question as to the date for the discussion of the Foreign Office vote, the Liberal leader in the House, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, said the country desired "to discuss the new Birmingham foreign policy."

The remark aroused tremendous cheering, which was intermixed with Ministerial "Ohs!"

Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, read an extract from Mr. Chamberlain's speech, in which the latter deprecated the value of Russian promises, and asked the Colonial Secretary if he thought such language and sentiments were consistent with the friendly relations between the two countries, but the Speaker refused to allow the question to be put.

A RUSSIAN MENACE.

Powers May "Reconsider Their Neutrality" If We Intend to Sell the Philippines to England.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Novoe-Vremya, commenting upon the recent speech at Birmingham of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, says:

"We doubt if the United States desires an alliance, and whether it would be agreeable to the other powers that the United States, after wresting the Philippine Islands from Spain, should afterward sell them to Great Britain."

Continuing, the Novoe-Vremya says it considers such an intention "sufficient to induce the powers to reconsider their neutrality during the present war."

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Eminently Friendly to Us, the Journal des Debats Says—The Government Acting Correctly.

PARIS, May 16.—The Journal des Débats, in the course of a long article to-day, reflects the anxiety experienced in Government circles here respecting the feeling aroused in America on account of France's open sympathy with Spain. It says:

"The whole affair is a misunderstanding. French opinion at the outset of the war certainly considered the United States was wrong, and some of the papers expressed this opinion in an aggressive form. The Americans, however, should not have taken the matter tragically, for of all foreigners our natural sympathies are for the United States, and our Government throughout has acted most correctly."

After charging Great Britain with being at the bottom of the mischief, and declaring it is America's own business if she decides to intervene in distant affairs, the article concludes:

"What concerns us is that America shall not, in taking up the great rôle of international domain, start with preconceived ideas against us and renounce the good understanding with France which has been so useful in the past and which is still more desirable in the future. The French nation was never really hostile to the Americans, who will realize this when the present friction has had time to disappear."

DELAY OF DISPATCH EXPLAINED.

Capt. Cotton's Message Not Handled by French Company at Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE, May 16.—The manager here of the French Cable Company explicitly denies the statement that a dispatch filed by Capt. Cotton of the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard was delayed twenty-four hours at St. Pierre, this island. The manager explains the matter as follows:

"Capt. Cotton presented himself at the office of the company at St. Pierre and asked by what cable line cable messages were transmitted to Washington. When he was informed that such messages went by way of Fort de France and Haiti he refused to give us his dispatch because a Spanish torpedo boat was at that moment at Fort de France, and not taking into account professional secrecy, he told the American Consul, in the presence of M. Lalung, that, under these conditions, he preferred to give his dispatches to the English company, in spite of the delay of twenty-four hours which they would have to submit to on account of the accumulation of business on the lines of that company.

"I protest all the more against the statements made, as we leave our offices open to midnight or 1 o'clock in the morning when necessary, while the West India Company closes at 6 o'clock in the evening, local time, and also because we do everything possible to be agreeable to the American Government, forwarding its messages very rapidly when we have any.

"I have obtained the following statement on the subject, signed by the United States Consul at St. Pierre, and by Capt. Cotton of the Harvard:

"'To whom it may concern:

"'I certify that the agent of the French Company at St. Pierre, Martinique, has never stated to me that dispatches from St. Pierre, Martinique, to New York, United States of America, would have to suffer a delay of twenty-four hours.

"'GEORGE L. DART,
"'United States Consul.
"'COTTON, Captain, Harvard.'"

FRENCH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

M. Maurice Gallia's Commercial Mission to the United States.

M. Maurice Gallia of Paris, who arrived here in January on a mission connected with the expansion of the commercial relations between France and the United States, has returned to this city after an extended tour of the country. He spent some time in Washington and also visited Philadelphia, Chicago, and other trade centres. He is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, and expects to remain here several weeks.

M. Gallia is the representative of several Paris newspapers, including the Journal des Débats, Le Gaulois, Le Journal, L'Echo de Paris, L'Eclair, Le Gil Blas, and the Revue Illustrée, and one of the purposes of his visit has been to furnish information to those papers of the manufacturing and trade situation in this country. He has also taken part in the preliminary negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the two countries, and, in his talks with American manufacturers, he has endeavored to arouse their interest in the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The chief object of M. Gallia's visit, however, is the accomplishment of the idea conceived by himself of establishing permanent exhibitions of American manufactures in London and Paris, and his work has met with such success that he makes the definite announcement that the two exhibitions will be opened Jan. 1, 1899. He is now engaged in making up the Board of Directors of the enterprise, several of whom will be chosen from this city during his stay here.

M. Gallia was asked yesterday if he had encountered any opposition on account of the attitude of France, as represented by the French papers, in relation to the war between Spain and the United States. He replied that the feeling in France had been misrepresented by the press, and that he had found no difficulty in overcoming any prejudice due to a misunderstanding of the attitude of the French Government and people.

"You must understand," he said, "that we have our yellow journals in France, and they may well be called such because of their love for the yellow gold which frequently influences their editorial policies. There have been weighty reasons—reasons based on weighty payments of gold, I mean—for the utterances of some of the French papers. Large amounts of Spanish securities are owned in France, and the bondholders have been willing to pay well for editorial support of the Spanish position in the war, in the hope of influencing the Government to do something to save Spain from ruin."

M. Gallia's attention was called to the recent declaration of Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, that he was opposed to granting an appropriation for American representation at the coming Paris Exposition.

"If America wants to please other countries and injure herself," he replied, "Gen. Grosvenor's idea would be a good one. Even if the sentiment in France were as it has been represented to be by certain papers, I fancy that American manufacturers would not object to increasing the sale of their goods in Europe. In the interest of American industries, it seems to me that it should be regarded as a patriotic duty by the Government of the United States to make provision for a proper exhibit at Paris."

HAWAII AS OUR ALLY.

HONOLULU, May 10.—The Hawaiian Government will not proclaim neutrality. This stand is taken on account of the existing relations between the United States and Hawaii. The Executive considers that a proclamation of neutrality would be a breach of good faith. The Government made known its position yesterday at a secret session of the Senate. It is understood that the Senators favored the stand taken by President Dole.

Another important matter considered at the session was the Occupation bill, which, if ratified by the Senate, will allow the United States to raise the American flag over the islands and use the same as a base of supplies. This measure is said to have been prepared with the knowledge of members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and has had the approval of President McKinley. This bill was received by the Hawaiian Government a short time ago, and has had the careful attention of President Dole and his Cabinet.

The members of the Senate questioned the Executive yesterday regarding the foregoing measure. They were informed that the measure was under consideration, and that it would be unwise to make it public at this time. When the bill is given to the Senate that body will ratify it at once; on this point there does not seem to be any doubt.

It was extensively reported in the business community on the 7th inst. that Spain, through agents here, was buying all the coal to be had in this island. The Consul for Spain denied this and said there was not a word of truth in it. That a coal famine is imminent there can be hardly any doubt. Last week's stocks were lower than in many months, scarcely 8,000 tons being on hand, and only one house has any coal for sale, and will only consent to sell in quantities to satisfy immediate demands. United States Consul General Haywood has been watching the situation closely and has strongly fortified America's position. He has 3,600 tons of coal on hand at the present time, with two cargoes afloat, bound for this port. In less than a month the United States will have 7,400 tons of coal at this port.

The steamship Rio Janeiro arrived from San Francisco on the 7th inst., bringing news of the war between the United States and Spain. Capt. Nichols was seen on board the Bennington shortly after he had read his dispatches and also after he had had an interview with Minister Sewall and Consul General Haywood. He said:

"I have received no orders respecting the immediate movement of my vessels. If I am to leave here, the department has not apprised me of the fact."

WASHINGTON, May 16.—"There is not the slightest probable chance for the House joint resolution to annex the Hawaiian Islands to pass Congress at this session," said Senator White this morning. "While it is barely possible that the resolution could be passed in the House there is absolutely no show for it in the Senate."

Views of Leonard Courtney, M. P.

LONDON, May 17.—Leonard Courtney, Liberal Unionist, formerly Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and now member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, has a long letter in The Daily Chronicle this morning on various aspects of the Hispano-American war, favoring the views recently expressed by Mr. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Great Britain, and by Prof. Charles Elliott Norton of Harvard University, and intimating a fear that "now that the United States has tasted blood it will become a military power, disturbing to the world's peace."

In conclusion Mr. Courtney disapproves the suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance as a "mirage that may lure us into desert places." He says that an Anglo-Saxon alliance against the world is inconceivable, "as free nations cannot bind themselves like absolute monarchs."

JAPAN OPPOSES AMERICA.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says:

"Japan intends to protest vigorously against America seizing the Philippines. She has already sought the assistance of Russia, and conferences are occurring between Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Hayashi Tadasou. It is believed that France and Germany will support Japan."

Brown.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

There is a man in our town who occasionally goes into the woods in the Summer time with another Springfield man by the name of Brown. The first sportsman was out on the lake with his guide "jacking" deer, and had arranged with Brown, who was left ashore, to come and take him aboard as soon as he had had a shot. He had his shot and missed it, but the guide persevered, and soon had the "jack" shining into the brown eyes of another deer.

"Shoot," said the guide.

"No, no," said the man; "it's Brown."

"Drat it," said the guide, "of course they're brown, you idiot; what color did you think they were?"

DUFFY'S PURE
MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Repels the invading germs that make grip and pneumonia if once they find a lodgment in the body. A dyspepsia destroyer, just the thing for the man whose food does not agree with him.

For pamphlet address

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Deaths of Crimean Veterans.

From The Naval and Military Review of London.

The death has occurred of Hugh Mackay, Milton, Reay, a Crimean veteran. When but a youth of eighteen years he enlisted in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He had not been long in his new military life when his regiment, along with a number of Highland regiments, were ordered for the East. In the Crimean campaign deceased took part in all the battles, and had a medal, with four clasps, for Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He used to relate many tales of privation during that time. This told so much on his constitution that after a service of ten years he was discharged with a pension. He used to relate an incident which happened during the battle of Inkermann. When his regiment were executing some flank manoeuvres they were subjected to a heavy fire, and Capt. Fraser, one of the Frasers of Lovat, asked in Gaelic if any one could bring him a drink. Mackay answered back in Gaelic that he would try. He managed to get the drink while the bullets were ploughing the ground. Capt. Fraser was, he used to tell, the only man who would not even move an eyelash as the bullets whistled past, which he considered a good test. At the siege of Sebastopol he carried Col. Sinclair, who was wounded, to the rear, and for this he was always warmly received by the Laird of Forss. On his return home he received the appointment of postman between Reay and Thurso, a post which he served in for over twenty years, until supplanted by the mail coaches.

Another veteran has passed away in the person of Alexander Loughrey, late of the Seventy-second Highlanders. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, enlisted in the Seventy-second Highlanders before the outbreak of the Crimean War and proceeded with his regiment to the seat of war in 1855. He was present at the taking of Sebastopol. He afterward proceeded, with his regiment to India, where he took part in the principal engagements in connection with the Indian Mutiny, and was also engaged in the Central Indian campaign under Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn.)

There's a Difference.

From The Philadelphia Press.

While American manners are at their best —remember Woodford—the aristocracy of Spain, as it calls itself, is stooping to mud-throwing and spy-hiring at our own back door.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Count Carlo Guicciardino, Florence; Edmund E. Floyd, Boston.
ASTOR—T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley; George H. Evans, Washington.
BUCKINGHAM—T. C. Bushnell, Morristown.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hansen, Montana; Dr. Henry C. Shurtleff, Philadelphia.
GERLACH—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Army.
GRAND—George O. Rodney, United States Army; W. G. Barry, United States Army; J. A. Bell, United States Army; P. C. March, United States Army; Rev. T. S. Hamlin, Washington.
HOLLAND—Dr. S. L. McCurdy, Pittsburg.
IMPERIAL—H. E. Hamlin, Maine.
MURRAY HILL—Ex-State Senator A. B. Gardiner, Chatham.
PARK AVENUE—Col. Floyd Jones, United States Army.
WALDORF—Capt. R. M. Sanders, Bermuda.
WINDSOR—Alexander Knox, Glasgow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Olney, B. L., Auburn N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Rosenthal, M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery and boys' clothing; Hoffman House.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and prints; 115 Worth Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Geraghty, notions and ribbons; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Custer, white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. Neely, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Biggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; S. G. Biggs, notions; H. A. Carder, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Root, L. B., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; R. O. Miller, notions; F. J. Griffith, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Kaufman, millinery, cloaks, and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, muslin underwear and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Lines, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
Seiferth, J., Natchez, Miss.; clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Long, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. Hengge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Bull, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, silks, fancy goods, and millinery; Gilsey House.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.
Boyd, W. P., & Co., Seattle, Wash.; W. P. Boyd, notions and fancy goods; 47 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Tuteur, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tuteur, clothing; Stuart House.
McKean, Ellers & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Mossie, notions; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens; J. B. Swift, dry goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Lowenberg, L., & Co., Columbus, Ga., dry goods; 513 Broadway.
Mosby, Wilkinson, Epp & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Von Bolen, I., Pittsburg, Penn., shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Americans Like a Good Thing
and they have it in
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.
The Choicest Whiskey for Club, Family and Medicinal Use.

MORE TROOPS MUSTERED IN

Second Provisional and Fourteenth at Hempstead Now Part of the Volunteer Army.

QUITTERS ARE DRUMMED OUT

Several Men of the Tenth Battalion and Twenty-ninth Separate Company Who Refuse to Enlist Are Hooted, Hissed, and Pelted with Eggs.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 16.—This was an eventful day at Camp Black. Nearly 1,800 men, comprising the Second Provisional Regiment, and two battalions of the Fourteenth, were mustered into the United States Volunteer Army amid a scene of enthusiasm that stirred not only the soldiers who took the solemn oath, but also the visitors, who, in spite of the threatening weather, crowded around the edges of the mustering grounds and kept the sentries busy preventing them from encroaching upon forbidden territory.

Ten of the twelve companies of the Second were the first to go through the ceremony. The other two were on outpost duty at Hempstead and Garden City, and had to be mustered in late in the evening. Promptly at 10 o'clock Capt. Schuyler, the United States mustering officer, announced that he was ready to administer the oath and called for the formation of the men. It was his intention to first muster in the Fourteenth Regiment, as Col. Grant already was in possession of orders, received late last night from Washington, to proceed with his command to Chickamauga as soon as transportation could be obtained.

But when the Captain arrived at the quarters of the Fourteenth he found that two companies were still incomplete, and he had to give them more time. He at once repaired to the Second Provisional, whose men had been ready for the past two days. There he found two companies missing, and he announced his intention of mustering in the Sixty-fifth instead, where all were ready, but Col. Harden prevailed upon him to proceed with the ten companies and postpone the swearing in of the other two until they could be recalled from guard duty. Capt. Schuyler consented, and barely ten minutes from the time the bugle sounded "assembly" the men were drawn up in battalion formation prepared to go through the ceremony.

Gen. Tillinghast There.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, accompanied by Gens. Noyes, Terry, and Kneeland, were present as each company was called to the front, their muster roll called off, and the men sworn in. Loud cheers and applause greeted the soldiers as they raised their right hands to take the oath of allegiance, and when they returned to their quarters they found friends and relatives armed with ponderous baskets, congratulating them and wishing them success. The two missing companies were mustered in shortly after 5 o'clock in a pelting rain, but their ardor was not dampened by the disagreeable weather, and they cheered as lustily as did their comrades in the morning when the sky was still clear.

The order of the muster-in of the Second Regiment was as follows:

Third Battalion, composed of the Forty-sixth Separate Company of Amsterdam, Capt. Vunk; Thirty-first Separate Company of Mohawk, Capt. Witherstein; Thirty-sixth Separate Company of Schenectady, Capt. Andrews, and Thirty-seventh Separate Company of Schenectady, Capt. Border.

Second Battalion, consisting of the Ninth Separate Company of Whitehall, Capt. Greenough; Eighteenth Separate Company of Glens Falls, Capt. Davis; Twenty-second Separate Company of Saratoga, Capt. Ruh, and Thirty-second Separate Company of Hoosac Falls, Capt. Stevens.

First Battalion, including the Sixth Separate Company of Troy, Capt. Gale; Seventh Separate Company of Cohoes, Capt. Collin; Twelfth Separate Company of Troy, Capt. Trainor, and Twenty-first Separate Company of Troy, Capt. Dunspaugh.

The field and staff officers of this regiment were mustered-in last. They are Col. E. E. Hardin, Lieut. Col. J. H. Lord, Regimental Adjutant James J. Phelan, Major Austen Yates, Major James W. Lester, Regimental Quartermaster Edward M. Alden, and Chaplain, the Rev. Hector Hall.

The Fourteenth Ready.

It was after 4 o'clock before the two battalions of the Fourteenth were ready for the mustering officer. Even then a number of the men appeared on the field without uniforms, but no further delay could be granted and the ceremony was hurried through as quickly as possible. As company after company was sworn in the men cheered, applauded, and jumped for joy at the prospect of their approaching departure. Col. Grant was the last man to take the oath, and when his hand was raised the silence which had fallen for a moment on the large assembly present was broken by wild cheers, to which the Colonel bowed his acknowledgment. Mrs. Grant and Miss Julia Grant, who had witnessed the affair, came up and kissed the Colonel, who at once returned with his command to quarters. There he held an informal reception.

While the men were drawn up in line two members of Company C, R. Westervelt and J. B. Titus, fell almost at the same time in epileptic fits, and their condition because so serious that they had to be removed to the hospital. These men were at once dropped from the roll, and two recruits, the only substitutes Company C had, were at once sworn in in their stead.

An incident that occurred early in the day at the Fourteenth Regiment promised for a time to seriously disturb the discipline of that body. The case was that of John C. Heicght of 57 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, for the past three years a member of Company C, and considered an excellent soldier. The young man's father is dead, and he is the only son of the family. His sister came to camp and informed him that his mother had received a paralytic stroke and was lying at the point of death. She had become hysterical, and constantly cried for her boy, and the physician who attended her said that the presence of her son would probably prolong her life.

Heicght at once went to Col. Grant, accompanied by his sister, and related the facts, at the same time begging for leave of absence for two days. He further said that if in the meantime the regiment were ordered out he would immediately upon the expiration of his leave of absence rejoin, paying his own expenses to wherever the regiment was sent. He even offered to stay for the muster-in, and then go home on leave as a United States soldier, saying that he fully realized what the punishment for desertion was. His pleas were of no avail, and Col. Grant positively refused to let him go.

Would Go Anyway.

"Well," said Heicght, "I am not mustered in yet, and I'll go anyhow."

Col. Grant protested that there was only a margin of four men in the regiment, and he could not allow anybody to go home. To this Heicght replied that his first duty was at home by the side of his dying mother, and that he was going as soon as possible. The Colonel at once sent for Capt. Avery of Heicght's company, and ordered him to take Heicght to his quarters, strip him of his uniform, and send him away in disgrace.

"I intend to make an example of this man," said the Colonel, "and I want every man in the regiment to understand that they cannot shirk their duty."

Capt. Avery knew the circumstances and flatly refused to carry out the order, on the ground that he had no authority to do such a thing and that there was no justification for it. He took the man back to his quarters, however, and Miss Heicght went back to Brooklyn to get citizen's clothes for her brother. As soon as she returned Capt. Avery made out a pass for her brother and he was allowed to go to his mother's bedside.

The affair caused considerable excitement in the company streets. The action of Col. Grant was condemned on all sides, and the men declared that they would not have obeyed an order to drum Heicght out of camp, even if they were to be court-martialed for disobedience. As Heicght walked out of the lines he turned to his messmate, who came along, and said: "Well, I've shook it."

"I'm glad of it, Johnny," replied the other soldier, and several men cheered their departing comrade.

Quite a different scene was witnessed in the quarters of the Tenth Battalion of Albany, where seven men, who refused to enlist after they had been examined and passed, went through an ordeal that they are likely to remember for some time. The men were A. C. Benshaw, Charles P. Klingler, Samuel McComb, William F. McGill, Albert Marx, F. J. Rapp, and F. M. Holmes, of Albany. Shortly before noon they announced their intention to return to their homes, giving as an excuse that Capt. Denison, their commander, had been rejected and that they would not serve under any one else. Lieut. Gracie, who is acting Captain, however, remarked that it was a case of "cold feet" and pure cowardice, and the other members of the battalion, reinforced by men from the Sixty-fifth, at once set about administering summary punishment on the backsliders. They would have inflicted serious injury on the men had not Lieut. Col. Stackpole interfered in the nick of time. He ordered the men back, and they contented themselves with hooting, hissing, and calling the disgraced soldiers names.

Eggs for These Backsliders.

Two men in the Twenty-ninth Separate Company, John Young and Leslie Tanner, who have been members of that command for some time and now refuse to enlist, were not as fortunate as their companions of the Tenth Battalion. They were drummed out of camp to the tune of the Rogues' March, played upon tin pans, which served for drums, and a couple of old bugles. Besides, they were pelted with eggs until their uniforms were covered with the yolks from top to bottom. Tanner fared especially badly. He was struck by no less than 150 eggs, and his face and neck were transformed into streaks of yellow. Strange to say, neither of the men made any effort to escape the shower of eggs, and Young walked as unconcernedly behind the broad shoulders of Tanner as if he were actually enjoying himself. He is said to be a descendant of Gen. Tanner, who fought in the war of 1812.

Frank Dake and John Perry of the Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego were another pair who preferred home to camp life and army rations, and they were also drummed out of camp in disgrace. No violence was offered them, but they were hooted and hissed until they were completely out of sight of their comrades.

Private C. Greene of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, was sent home in disgrace for acting disrespectfully toward Capt. Turpin.

To-morrow at 8:30 A. M. the Sixty-fifth Regiment, which is ready to a man, will, it was announced, be positively mustered in and in the afternoon it is thought the Third Provisional will have its turn. It seems now as if the Sixty-fifth would be the first regiment to move out. The men are all fully equipped and would probably have been mustered in to-day had it not been for the fact that Col. Welch left for New York yesterday and did not return in time to-day.

Col. Grant, it is believed, will not be able to move for a day or two, as a number of his men are still short of uniforms, notwithstanding the fact that every effort has been made to get them. In fact, most of the men who have been rejected and who had uniforms were required to give them up to the new recruits.

In view of the fact that the Fourteenth cannot be got ready by to-morrow, it is thought that either the Second Provisional or the Sixty-fifth will move out first.

A Great Camp, Perhaps.

It is highly probable that Camp Black will be considerably enlarged next week by the addition of an entire volunteer army corps of 13,000 men, which Gen. Merritt has been ordered to mobilize somewhere in the East. Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff was in camp to-day with two railroad men, and when interviewed on the subject said: "I am still continuing my investigation for a suitable ground to encamp the 13,000 which Gen. Merritt has been ordered to place in his department within a week. I am very favorably disposed toward the site here, and we will probably put part or even all the troops here. They will be held as a reserve force to man the coast fortifications if the need for such service arises."

Medical examinations in the Sixty-ninth have about been completed, and the men will be ready for mustering in within two days. Considerable disappointment is felt in this body at not receiving any orders to move, but Col. Duffy has not given up hope.

The two cavalry troops, A and C, are getting uneasy concerning their final disposition. Not a man in either of the two commands has been examined as yet, and will not be until all the infantry troops are disposed of.

Gen. Merritt said yesterday, in speaking of the mobilization of the reserve volunteer regiments in the Department of the East, that the northernmost of the two big camps will probably not be pitched at Hempstead or at Montauk Point, on Long Island. They would, he said, probably be located at one of the several available sites in Massachusetts, doubtless at Boxford, a short distance north of Boston. For the Southern encampment Sea Girt, N. J., he said, will probably be chosen.

FATHER SHERMAN A CHAPLAIN.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman of the Society of Jesus, connected with St. Ignatius College, Chicago, has been appointed Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, Col. Corbin commander. Almost all the men of the regiment are Catholics. Father Sherman is the son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and is enthusiastic over his appointment.

The new Chaplain preached his first sermon to the men of the Fourth Regiment yesterday.

Father Sherman was both eloquent and patriotic. "The President of the United States called upon the citizenship of the country to combat with a foreign foe," he said, "and we, as patriotic, country-loving Americans, are responding to that call. Carping must cease. Order and obedience can only be countenanced. Duty will lead us on many long, hot marches; compel us to wade swamps, stifle hunger, scale parapets, heavy with hostile guns, grapple with death, and perhaps, take many of us to the grave. But we remember our glorious country, and what an exalted name it bears among the nations for the reason of the valor of its sons, and trusting in God we do not shrink but march steadily onward till victory is won."

Another Jesuit father of St. Ignatius College has been notified that his application to serve as chaplain has been accepted. A number of Jesuit fathers of the Missouri province, which embraces a territory of ten States, have signified their willingness to serve as chaplains, and their Superior, the Very Rev. Fitzgerald, S. J., of St. Louis University, St. Louis, has tendered their services to the military authorities.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TROOPS.

Contracts to Carry Them South Awarded to Railroads.

Contracts were awarded yesterday and arrangements completed in the Quartermaster's department in the Army Building for the transportation of the volunteer troops ordered South from the Department of the East. The Pennsylvania Railroad was awarded the contract for the transportation of the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments of New York, all of which are now at Camp Townsend, Peekskill. The contract for the transportation of the Second and Fourteenth Regiments, now at Camp Black, Hempstead, was awarded to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the work of transporting the New England regiments, with their equipments, has been assigned to the Baltimore and Ohio, the Boston and Albany, and the West Shore Railroads.

The arrangements for the transportation of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops from Sea Girt and Mount Gretna, respectively, are being arranged at Philadelphia, but it is understood that the troops will be sent South over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The New Hampshire and Massachusetts regiments will leave Concord and South Framingham this morning for Chickamauga. They will require about ninety cars and will run in about seven sections. The troops from Peekskill alone will require between 150 and 175 cars.

BRICE BOYS JOIN THE ARMY.

Two Sons of the ex-Senator Get Important Appointments.

Stewart M. and William Kirk Brice, sons of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, have received appointments in the United States Army.

William Kirk Brice is now on his way to Singapore from Hongkong, and as soon as possible will return to San Francisco. He will go with the army to the Philippine Islands as Military Secretary to Gen. Merritt. He was a member of the class of '95 at Harvard University, and was a prominent athlete. He played centre on the Harvard eleven in the last Yale-Harvard football game.

Stewart M. Brice sailed for New York on the Umbria from London last Saturday. On his arrival he will immediately assume command as a Captain in the regular army. For five years he was a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and at the last election was elected Councilman from the Fourth District. He is twenty-eight years old. In 1886 he made a tour of the world, and on his return entered Harvard University, graduating with the class of '93. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, New York Athletic, and Racquet Clubs.

FIRST COLORED OFFICERS.

BOSTON, May 16.—To-day, when Gov. Wolcott signed the commissions of Capt. William J. Williams, Lieut. William Hubert Jackson, and George Braxton of Company L, Sixth Massachusetts United States Volunteers, he was the first Governor in the history of the United States to place in the hands of colored men commissions as officers in the army of this country. Capt. Williams is the first known colored man in this country to go into the army from the militia service, or, as far as known, in any service with a Captain's commission. So, too, it may be said of Lieut. Jackson, that he will ever have the distinction of being the first colored man to enter the army with a First Lieutenant's commission.

The one colored company in Massachusetts is the only one thus far that has been mustered into the Volunteer Army from the militia service, and this fact gives the company and its officers a distinction such as no other company in the United States will have. It is, besides, the only colored company in the United States attached to a white regiment, and its course throughout the present difficulty with Spain will be watched with interest.

Up to to-day, when the commissions of the Sixth Regiment were signed by the Governor, the list of colored officers in the army stood on the army list as follows: John Young, Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, detailed as he is still as military instructor at Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio; Allen Allensworth, Captain and Chaplain in Twenty-fifth Infantry; T. G. Steard, Captain and Chaplain, Twenty-fifth Infantry; G. W. Prioleau, Captain and Chaplain, Ninth Cavalry; W. J. Anderson, Captain and Chaplain, Tenth Cavalry.

SENIOR CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Father Edward J. Vattman, for several years post chaplain at Fort Sheridan, left to-day for Tampa, Fla. At the request of Gen. Miles he will take charge of all the Catholic chaplains in the army. This move is the result of correspondence with authorities at Rome and has official sanction by the Church.

There are three Catholic chaplains in the regular army and about fifteen in the volunteer army.

It is proposed to allow a number of unattached priests to accompany the army into Cuba, on account of the influence they will all have with the Spaniards and Cubans after the places have been captured by the American troops. While Father Vattman is a strict religionist, he is liberal and has built up a large circle of friends since he has been at Fort Sheridan. The position falls to him by right of seniority, as he has been in the army longer than any other Chaplain.

NINTH'S ORDERS RESCINDED.

Officers Accused of Refusing to be Sworn In Until the Colonelcy Is Settled to Suit.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—According to announcements made at the office of the Adjutant General to-day, orders have been prepared for the movements of but four of the twelve New York regiments, in addition to the Seventy-first, which is now safely landed in Tampa. The regiments ordered to move are the Second, Twelfth, and Fourteenth, which are to proceed to Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, and the Sixty-fifth, which will be brought to the rendezvous near Washington. Up to a late hour this afternoon no other regiments had been reported as being far enough advanced in their mustering or equipment to be ready to leave their home camps.

Orders had been issued for the Ninth Regiment to go to Chickamauga along with the Second, Twelfth, and Fourteenth, but they were rescinded later in the day, on receipt of advices from the mustering officer that indicated something like insubordination in the command. Officials who are cognizant of the telegraphic correspondence which has passed on the subject say it is the result of the refusal of officers to be sworn in until they know who is to be their Colonel.

The regimental officers, on the resignation of Col. Seward on account of his age making him physically unable to remain at the head of the organization, got together and elected Col. Goodman J. Greene to succeed Col. Seward, although Lieut. Col Rand was the choice of several. Whether Gov. Black has given them an impression that he will not appoint Col. Greene is not known at the Adjutant General's office, where much surprise and not a little indignation was occasioned by the announcement that the officers had neglected to take the oath of allegiance until assured that the man they wanted would be named to command the regiment.

It is felt by the authorities here that in view of the fact that time is now a great object, it being highly important for the military interests of the Nation that the volunteers shall reach their rendezvous as soon as possible, it would be the part of patriotism for the officers to waive such personal considerations.

REFUGEES FROM CIENFUEGOS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 16.—The refugees who arrived at Jamaica from Cienfuegos by the Adula were released from quarantine yesterday. Among the most prominent of these passengers are Albert Fowler, brother of the British Consul; his mother and sister, M. Antoine Pouvret, a millionaire sugar planter, and the Salceda family.

Threats of cutting off the heads of Americans have been made at Cienfuegos, but no violence has actually occurred. The refugees say the shots fired by the blockading fleet at the forts of Cienfuegos on April 20 did not result in any loss of life, and that only a few houses near one of the forts were struck.

On leaving the harbor an officer on board the United States auxiliary gunboat Eagle, which overhauled the Adula, said they were fishing for the cable, and expected to cut it any day. The cable has since been cut.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, of 3,800 tons, now at Santiago de Cuba, has seven of her ten boilers disabled, and she is otherwise so unseaworthy that she has been anchored at the harbor entrance, as a guardship.

There was some complaint among the fifty Americans on board the Adula in regard to the departure of Consul McGarr. They aver that he left Cienfuegos without notifying the other Americans of their danger.

OHIO NAVAL RESERVES BOLT.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—The Ohio Naval Reserves will not enlist in the United States Navy under the present call unless they are accepted as a body, including officers and men. To-night the two Cleveland divisions so decided under advice of Gov. Bushnell, and the Toledo divisions will take the same action. The men are bitter in their denunciation of what they term an attempt by the Government to use them as scrubs to fill in when nobody else can be secured.

To make the decision more binding on individual members who might be inclined to enlist independently, it was decided unanimously also that such action on the part of any member will be considered a declaration of his intention to sever his connection with the organization. Lieut. Commander Hawley, United States Navy, reached here to-day to enlist 100 men from the Cleveland Reserves, and expected to get 100 more from Toledo, but, of course, he will be disappointed.

RELIEF WORK AT KEY WEST.

A Letter from Clara Barton Tells of Food Distribution There.

The Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday received a letter from Clara Barton, dated Key West, saying that the headquarters of the Red Cross in the field had been transferred to the relief ship State of Texas, whence relief was being given not only to the Cuban refugees in Key West, but also to the crews of the captured Spanish vessels in the harbor.

The local relief committee there is caring directly for 1,000 persons in addition to which they are supplying with provisions a soup kitchen, from which daily rations are served to about 800 refugees. In order to enable the committee to vary the diet and still preserve the cargo of the relief vessel intact as long as possible, a cargo of bananas and plantains was purchased at auction at the public sale of "prize" cargoes and distributed. About 7,000 pounds of fish were secured and distributed in the same way.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY

Sons of the American Revolution Hear ex-Registrar Chittenden at the Windsor.

WAR WITH SPAIN APPROVED

The Society Applauds the Speaker's Sentiments and His Reference to an Anglo-American Alliance —Two Presentations.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met for the last time this season at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, and listened to an address by Lucius E. Chittenden, who was Registrar of the Treasury under Lincoln. The meeting was one of unusual interest.

Second Vice President Walter S. Logan occupied the chair. Mr. Chittenden's subject was "The Errors in American History and What We Can Do to Correct Them." He produced a quantity of evidence to show that events in the early history of the country had been wrongly chronicled, stating, among other things, that Lake George was discovered in 1647, not 1619, and not by Champlain, as usually taught, but by Jesuit missionaries. He urged that a better knowledge of the Nation's history would be guaranteed if the historical papers presented at different times to the society were incorporated and preserved in a bound book, and this was later moved by Judge Warren E. Higley and carried.

It was in Mr. Chittenden's reference to current events, however, that the enthusiasm of his hearers was mainly aroused. "One of the things I am most grateful for," he said, "is the recent revival of patriotism and reverence for the old flag which has swept over this country, and which it owes to us and to the other patriotic societies. A short time ago the sense of patriotism seemed dormant. The flag was degraded to the service of political parties and the advertisement of notions and nostrums, and the man or boy was a marvel who could repeat from memory the first verse of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' But a wave of patriotism has recently swept over this country and consolidated us into a single party, united in devotion to the flag.

"All wars are brutal, murderous, and horrible, but so are nations like Spain. National crimes like those of Spain have got to be stopped. When her outrages in the Island of Cuba made it a disgrace for us to let them continue longer, and the President and Congress decided that it was time to act, there was no note of disloyalty in the response of the people. There was no North, no South, no East, no West, but once more a united people—united in its loyalty and support of the flag.

"Spain, once the favorite of the See of Rome, who gave her half a continent, bathed the low countries in a sea of Protestant blood, and on this side of the ocean extorted gold and silver from great provinces by the extermination of peaceful nations. The time came for punishment. Since then every revolution in her possessions has cost her a province, till none but Cuba and Puerto Rico remained to her here.

"She has attempted to exterminate the little nation of Cubans by starvation on the greatest scale the world has known. Wherever the Latin rule has been there is tyranny, oppression, and finally ruin of the race. When Spain looks about for aid in her conflict with us, except from the Latin races, the answer comes: 'No, your time has come. To save you would be a crime against humanity.'

"Italy is now on the verge of revolution. France, a nominal republic, is enthroned on a military camp. The German Emperor is engaged in fighting with his own relatives. The growl of the Russian bear is worse than his bite. But when Great Britain stretches out her strong hand to us across the ocean, we will, if need be, girdle the earth with armored cruisers, and with the roar of our united cannon, carry their doom to tyrants and bring liberty to all the nations of the earth."

The applause that had punctuated the expression of Mr. Chittenden's sentiments on the war and his reference to a possible alliance between England and America broke out in tremendous fashion. The speaker prophesied for America a higher rank among Christian nations as a reward for undertaking the war.

On motion of Edward Payson Cone, it was voted to have the address made by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. James M. King, at the society's patriotic service on Sunday, printed and copies sent to President McKinley and each of the members of his Cabinet and of Congress. Dr. King was later called to make presentation speeches in giving Edward Hagaman Hall, ex-Register of the society, a handsome silver service, and Ira Bliss Stewart, the former Treasurer, a copy of Green's "History of England," in four volumes.

Both came from the society in recognition of the services of the two members. Both Mr. Hall, in his speech of acceptance, and Dr. King, in presenting the books to Mr. Stewart, referred sympathetically to the prospective alliances with England, and the society again applauded. A committee was appointed to send resolutions of sympathy to Gen. A. C. Foyé, who recently lost his son.

THE SPANIARDS AT CAPE VERDE.

Their Eager and Unremitting Work in Fitting Out Their Fleet.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, May 12.

The British tramp steamship Kendal steamed up the river late yesterday afternoon fresh from the Cape Verde Islands. Capt. Loraine is her master, a typical old British sea dog. Capt. Loraine's first officer, Mr. Jameson, said that upon their arrival at St. Vincent the Spanish fleet then in the harbor consisted of two armored cruisers, three torpedo destroyers, and four small torpedo boats. On April 20 this fleet was reinforced by two armored cruisers, supposed to have been former Italian ships purchased by the Spanish Government and now flying the Spanish flag. They were both powerful and fast boats.

While the Kendal lay at her wharf these two last formidable sea monsters took on coal from a Spanish lighter. Besides this fleet there was a Spanish transport loaded with ammunition, which was transferred to the torpedo destroyers. Minute repairing went on rapidly aboard all the warships, the men working day and night. Some of the cruisers coaled very heavy and also took on a large water supply, not a few of them taking in fully 120 tons of water.

The cruisers would throw their big, piercing searchlights on the boats under repair at night, thus affording ample light for the workmen to proceed. All of the vessels which had been painted lead or white color were quickly changed to a dead black. Two of the cruisers, however, left their funnels unchanged, which, being yellow, may be mistaken for British ships at sea.

Officer Jameson said it appeared evident that the Spanish ships were preparing for a longer journey than to Cadiz.

The Kendal passed Cape Corriontess at 5 P. M. on May 8 and Cape San Antonio, the southwestern end of Cuba, at 7:15 on the same day, but no American warships were sighted. Neither were there any Spanish men-of-war in sight anywhere about the Cuban waters. The Kendal passed within a mile of the Cuban coast.

SOLD TO GEN. GRANT.

The Tale an ex-Confederate Officer Tells of an Auction in Petersburg.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

While chatting over Dewey's marvelous victory and the chance of his shelling Manila, Capt. J. G. Frederick, a Confederate veteran of Parkersburg, West Va., said: "I never heard of the shelling of a city but that I am reminded of an incident which happened while Grant was shelling Petersburg. Our side had become so accustomed to the singing of the shells that we paid little attention to them, consequently I was attracted as I passed a large auction house by hearing the auctioneer announce 'that during this sale Gen. Grant has agreed to cease firing,' and while I knew it was a joke, I could not help but wait and see the result. Article after article was knocked down to various purchasers until it came to an immense wardrobe, which the salesman said was a bargain at $1,500 (Confederate money.) It started at $500 bid, advanced $50 a bid until it reached $1,000, when a large shell dropped upon it, knocking it into smithereens. As the shell hit it the auctioneer, with a laugh, shouted: 'Sold to Gen. Grant for $1,000,' and the sale proceeded as if nothing serious had occurred. The auctioneer was C. C. Burton, famous throughout the South before, during, and for years after the war for his coolness and ready wit."

CHICAGO'S NEW COURT HOUSE.

Aldermanic Conferrees Will Report Without Recommendations.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Alderman Novak and members of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to confer with the County Board on Plans for a new Court House reported to the Mayor this morning. The committee will make its report to the Council next Monday evening without recommendation.

Four propositions suggested by the County Board will be submitted. One is for the county to pay the city $1,000,000 to vacate the City Hall. Another is for the county to purchase the Rookery Building for use as a City Hall. The third suggestion is for the city and county to combine and erect a new structure on the present site, at a cost of $5,000,000. The other is for the city and county to add three stories to the present structure, at an expense of $1,000,000.

QUEER MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

A California Clergyman's Effort to Meet the Law's Requirements.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

The following is the latest kind of certificate now issued for marriage on the high seas:

"May 5, 1898.

"County Clerk—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I united in marriage Mr. F. M. Burr and Miss Madie A. Atkinson, both of the United States, on board the Falcon, a United States steamship, between two and three leagues south, or nearly south, of Dead Man's Island, on the regular route between San Pedro and Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, April 28, 1898. Mr. Burr was a man about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighed about 150 pounds, sandy mustache, appeared to be forty years of age. Miss Atkinson, about the same height, and some twenty-five years of age.

"Mr. Burr claims to have attorney's advice in saying that no witnesses were needed on the certificate of marriage, but there was one passenger sitting about fifteen feet away, and the man at the wheel was in plain sight right from where I was. Perhaps this is unofficial and out of proper order, but I think it gives the essentials. Yours truly, M. S. McGEE, Methodist Minister.

"Capt. Smith is the name of the Captain."

THE SULLIVAN-KELLY FIGHT.

Referee's Award of Decision to Sullivan Meets with Disapproval.

After many months of waiting the patrons of boxing in this city went to the Lenox Athletic Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night to see Dave Sullivan and Sammy Kelly box twenty rounds. The big clubhouse was crowded, and, although the fight was fierce enough to satisfy the most bloodthirsty, the decision of the referee, "Jimmy" Dime, of Troy, was most unpopular.

Kelly clearly outpointed his man, and when the referee awarded the fight to Sullivan the crowd, even those who had bet on Sullivan, howled in derision. The management of the club was so disgusted with the decision that it announced to the spectators that it was not responsible for the referee, as Sullivan would accept no other. Sullivan fought at 124 pounds, and Kelly at 118.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Indebtedness of the Country to Him as Builder of the Navy.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The one man to whom the Nation is more indebted than to any other hundred men for its ability to maintain itself in the present war is William C. Whitney. It was he who founded our navy on its present broad basis, and every victory that our fleets shall win must echo the tributes of the Nation to the brave Cabinet officer who created them.

It is well within the memory of all intelligent citizens of to-day that William C. Whitney, then Secretary of the Navy, startled the country by taking the boldest ground in favor of a first-class navy. He was fought on every side, and by none more bitterly than by leaders of his own party, while those opposed to him in politics either antagonized his wise and patriotic plans or sought to cripple him in every way because his system for the creation of a great navy meant the entire tearing up by the roots of the corrupt methods which prevailed throughout the Navy Department of the country.

For some years before William C. Whitney became Secretary of the Navy naval contracts went chiefly or wholly by favor, and ships were constructed entirely in the interest of contractors, who contributed their scores or hundreds of thousands to political corruption funds in every important campaign.

The Cramps of this city, now among the great shipbuilders of the world, although in political sympathy with the Republican Administrations, as a rule did not venture to make a bid for a contract to build a Government vessel, but under William C. Whitney, although opposed in politics, they were successful bidders because they were thoroughly competent to fulfill their contracts, and all corrupt contractors knew that under Whitney their obligations to the Government must be scrupulously fulfilled.

Secretary Whitney not only laid the foundation and started the construction of our present respectable navy, but he enforced the strictest integrity throughout naval affairs from which no administration has ever dared to depart. That we have a respectable navy to-day and can meet Spain on more than equal terms in open sea is due wholly to the earnest, intelligent, and patriotic efforts of William C. Whitney when Secretary of the Navy.

Taxpayers' Alliance Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance was held last evening at Protection Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. Resolutions were offered by Charles Hilton Brown favoring the extension of the Union Railway Company's tracks along Sedgwick Avenue, from High Bridge north, and the proposed connection with the Eighth Avenue surface road across Central Bridge, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to aid, if necessary, the Union Railway Company in securing consents from property owners and the municipal authorities.

Socialists Denounce McCullagh.

The Socialists filled Cooper Union last evening to make a protest against the refusal of Chief McCullagh to give them a permit to hold a mass meeting in Union Square on April 30. Resolutions were passed denouncing Chief McCullagh and charging him with arrogating to himself the powers of a censor. It was also decided to begin suit against him.

A Broad Call.

The official call for the Maine Republican State Convention makes this invitation: "The voters of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of sustaining President McKinley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain; who are in favor of sustaining the present wise and economical administration of our State affairs, are cordially invited to join with the Republicans in choosing delegates to this convention."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, May 16.—The large flint mill of the Mining and Milling Company here burned to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $43,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 16.—Fire in the Odd Fellows' Building this afternoon caused $10,000 loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—252 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. T. Powers; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—873 Eighth Avenue; Pascal & Natel; damage, $15.

2:15 P. M.—140 West Twenty-seventh Street; Charles Connors; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—429 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Catharine Barles; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—772 Tenth Avenue; unoccupied; damage, $10.

5:45 P. M.—7 Weehawken Street; Christopher Jetter; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—868 Boulevard; Mary Perkins; damage, $25.

10 P. M.—1,648 Third Avenue; Joseph Gescheidt; damage, $1,000.

The Death Rate.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionately small as cited in annual mortuary statistics, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, and dyspepsia.

From the New York Tribune.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA WAS ON MAY 1.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: As Dewey's fleet, sailing from Hong Kong to Manila, crossed the international day line, did he not reach Manila on Saturday instead of Sunday morning?

[No. Dewey did not cross the "international day line," the 180th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. He did not come within sixty degrees of it. His victory was therefore won on May 1.—Ed.]

If the writer of the above letter had owned the new

CENTURY ATLAS

he would not have needed to write to a newspaper for such information.

All who would follow the events of the war, or would trace the course of the Spanish and American fleets, need this new volume. Beautiful maps show Cuba and the other West Indies, the Philippine and Caroline Islands. Every part of the earth's surface is treated in detail. Not only are the United States and Europe given with great fullness, but the more remote parts of the globe receive proper attention.

This is the time to buy an atlas. "The Century Atlas," just issued, is the very latest and the very best—no such artistic map-making has ever been seen. Call at our office and see it, or send a postal card and let us send a copy to your home.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., Union Square, N.Y.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Weather cloudy; track muddy at Oakland to-day. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Stentor won, Adam Andrews second, Zarada third. Time—1:19¼.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Also Ran II. won, Ubler second, Polka third. Time—0:57½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Rapido won, Senator Morrill second, Navy Blue third. Time—1:48.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Sport McAllister won, Peixotto second, Tiny P. third. Time—1:18.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Casper won, Rey Del Tierra second, Bernardillo third. Time—1:52½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Zamar II. won, Dolore second, Polish third. Time—1:33½.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:12	Moon rises...2:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:13	Gov. Isl'd...5:52	H. Gate....7:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:31	Gov. Isl'd...6:10	H. Gate....7:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Delaware, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Navahoe, Turks Island, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.		
Antilia, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 19.		
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	2:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 20.		
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 21.		
Abydos, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P M.
Alene, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown, and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Senior, Mexico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tocoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 17.

El Paso, New Orleans, May 11.
Inchmona, Gibraltar, May 3.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.
Nacoochee, Savannah, May 14.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 7.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Aller, Gibraltar, May 9.
Aral, Shields, May 4.
Aurania, Liverpool, May 10.
Cearanse, Para, May 8.
Delaware, Jacksonville, May 15.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

Chicago City, Swansea, May 5.
Dona Maria, Oporto, May 4.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 14.
Emma, Gibraltar, May 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 11.
Mohican, Hull, May 6.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

Nomadic, Liverpool, May 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 8.
Roseneath, Shields, May 6.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Ghazee, Gibraltar, May 8.
La Navarre, Havre, May 14.
Mississippi, London, May 10.
Strathfillan, Shields, May 9.

Arrived—Monday, May 16.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Griffith, London May 5, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Sanderson, Amsterdam April 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Johnston, Marseilles April 8 and Gibraltar May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Kingston, &c., May 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Indravelli, (Br.,) Norman, Calcutta, &c., March 4, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Trewidden, (Br.,) Stevens, Cardiff April 27 via Delaware Breakwater May 15, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 15th.

SS Deramore, (Br.,) Jones, Curacao, &c., May 3, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 15th.

SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) Breaks, Baltimore May 13, with steel rails in transit to U. S. and Australia S. S. Line. Will finish loading for Melbourne.

SS Lovstakker, (Nor.,) Olsen, Amsterdam April 25, in ballast to C. B. Richardson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Germann, Sanchez 5½ ds., with fruit and one passenger to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Earnwood, (Br.,) Rogers, Barbados May 6, with sugar and passengers to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, Jam., May 10, with mdse. to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 15th.

SS Delaware, Ingram, Jacksonville May 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hazeldene, (Br.,) Eaton, Cardiff May 1, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 15th.

SS Ellen Rickmers, (Ger.,) Langreuter, Bremen April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam May 5 and Boulogne 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg April 27, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Leghorn, &c., April 21, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London May 4, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. East of Fire Island at 3 P. M.

SS Horatio Hall, (new,) from Chester, Penn.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 16, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. transport Seguranca, for ——.
U. S. transport Santiago, for ——.
SS Pottsville, (from Portsmouth, N. H.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Boxgrove, (Br.,) for Philadelphia. Anchored in Quarantine.

Spoken.

Ship Dimsdale, (Br.,) Rothery, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Feb. 22. Location not given.

Ship Clan Mackenzie, (Br.,) Currie, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken March 26 in lat. 25 south, lon. 31 west.

Schr. A. B. Bull, (Nor.,) Gustafsen, from Algoa Bay for New York, was spoken April 5 in lat. 21 south, lon. 1 east.

Ship Cumberland, (Br.,) Irving, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken April 9 in lat. 5 south, lon. 33 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 16.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuckmann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York via Naples and Leghorn, arr. at Genoa May 13.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdicks, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Isle of Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Venus, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay April 23.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 13.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp May 14.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 14.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New York via Genoa, arr. at Venice May 13.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieria, sld. from Lisbon for New York May 11.

SS Brantingham, (Br.,) Capt. Newlove, sld. from Swansea for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Othello, (Br.,) sld. from Portland for New York to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 16.—SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, (from Girgenti, &c.,) sld. hence for New York to-day.

LACES

Give the Summer waist the lightness and style that distinguish the dainty and becoming costume from the commonplace.

A sweeping reduction in price brings some of our imported goods in exclusive styles down to bargain figures. Here are a few representative lots:

Neat effects in floral and other designs, 4½ to 12 inches in width	at 25 cts. a yard.
Dainty designs, 9 to 12 inches wide, net top, open work edge, in ecru and white	at 50 cts. a yard.
Effective patterns, 8 to 10 inches wide, in white, beurre, and ecru, grape patterns, leaf, and Louis XIV. designs, same with large and small mesh combined in Point d'Alencon and Point Gaz	at 75 cts. a yard.
Exclusive styles in white, beurre and ecru, 12 inches wide, net top; edging 4 inches deep; Point Flanders 8 inches wide, was $2.25 a yard; handsome leaf design, grape effect, rich open work edge, was $2.75	at $1.00 a yard.

Fancy Batiste Embroideries,

Suitable for trimming Summer dresses, in ecru and beurre open work, insertions and flouncings	at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 a yard.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway, New York.

Superfluous Hair on the face is embarrassing and annoying. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York, removes it, if light by depilatory, if strong by electricity. Consultation free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

To-Day's Cooking Lessons

Miss Lemcke will to-day illustrate the preparation of the following:—

At 10.30 A. M.—Mackerel en Papillote; Broiled Chops a la Jardinière; Steamed Pudding, Strawberry Hard Sauce.

At 2.30 P. M. Miss Lemcke will show you how, with a good gas range, a full dinner may be prepared in one hour by the watch. This is the menu:—

Cream of Asparagus Soup; Poisson au Gratin; Roast Beef; Asparagus a l'Hollandaise; Potatoes Allemande; Tomato Farci a Poulette; Peach Charlotte; Coffee.

A feature of the demonstration will be the roasting of the beef and the baking of the dessert at the same time, and with a single flame of gas. Every housekeeper will appreciate the economy in time thus effected. The gas roasts the beef in about thirty minutes less time than the best coal range would take, and roasts it better; preserving the juices and dissipating less of its substance.

We have been asked if there is objection to your taking notes of the lectures. That is what they are for;—by all means bring a note-book with you.

Curtains, Slip Covers and Awnings. THERE'S an important exposition and sale of Summer furnishings now in progress in the Upholstery Store, to which a visit will be of no little interest during the next week or two. All the new and desirable styles in curtains, draperies and slip-covers are attractively displayed, and are selling at prices that favor the consumer as never before on seasonable goods. For instance, for these Scotch muslins, not merely moderate prices, but much below market prices are asked. We have two thousand yards of these goods in small neat patterns, particularly suitable for Summer homes; 50 in. wide; they're 18c. a yard here, instead of 25c.

Two patterns of colored Scotch muslins, that were 25c. and 30c. are now 18c. and 22c.

About 600 yards of fish net curtain material, 32 in. wide, with border, that were good value at 30c. to 40c. a yard, are now marked 23c. to 30c.

500 yards pretty figured mulls at 8c.; were 12c. And these delicate late arrivals—dainty St. Gall muslins, in attractive designs—at 40c. to 60c. a yard, are good values indeed, 28 in. wide.

AWNINGS

There'll be no fault-finding with the awnings we make for you, nor with our charges. The materials we use are simply and solely the best we know. This is true of the fabrics as well as the frames and all the fixings. A good assortment of patterns from which to select.

SLIP COVERS

From the best linens made. Newest patterns in Jacquards, Dimities, English and domestic glazed Chintz and Cretonnes. There's a good supply here of all the wanted sorts. You may be sure of prompt attention to your order if placed now. The rush will soon be on.

Third floor.

Linens for Dining Table and Bed. NOTE your Spring needs in household linens. Then come here and note your savings in supplying wants from this stock. High grade linens moderately priced at all times—frequently much better than merely moderate. Exceptional values in the offerings below that we know you'll appreciate:

At 56c. yd.—Bleached damask table linen in desirable patterns; goods that are regularly 75c.

At $1—An extra heavy bleached double table linen, in handsome designs.

At $1.65 doz.—Heavy strong German napkins; 22 in. The famous Stiller make.

Bed linens of excellent quality, strongly and neatly sewn, priced thus:

SHEETS

2x2 1-2 yds., $3.50 a pair.
2 1-2x2 5-8 yds., $4.50 a pair.
2 1-2x3 yds., $5 a pair.

Pillow cases, 22 1-2x36 in., at 45c. each.

Fourth avenue.

Handkerchief Prices Extraordinary. LET us tell you again—if a handkerchief is here, it is one of two things,—either *all-linen* or *all-silk*. There's not so much as a thread of cotton in our whole handkerchief stock.

These prices are, therefore, on handkerchiefs which are pure linen. Don't confuse them with cotton-mixtures which often sell at these same figures. We don't think you'll find all-linen goods at these prices anywhere else.

At 12 1-2c.—Women's all-linen embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched handkerchiefs; the kind that we generally sell at 25c. About 1200 of them at this price.

At 17c. each—Women's French lace edge handkerchiefs; regularly 25c.

At $1 a doz.—Women's hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs; really worth $1.25.

At $2 doz.—Women's hemstitched handkerchiefs; regularly $3.

At 12 1-2c. each, $1.50 doz.—Men's initialed (unlaundered) handkerchiefs.

At $1 doz.—Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE AMBULANCE SHIP SOLACE.

Floating Hospital Under the Red Cross Flag to Care for the Wounded of the Fleet.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 16.—The United States ambulance ship Solace, which is held ready for work, may get orders to sail any hour.

The ambulance ship has been bountifully supplied by the women of America with the good things that are generally lacking at sea and in the field. Perhaps no ship of the war will be the centre of so much concern as the Solace. Her white sides and her Red Cross flag will mark her to friend and foe. Her mission will be one of mercy—to build up that which has been partly destroyed, to care for the wounded, to comfort the dying. She is stanch and fast, and 200 or more wounded sailors can be accommodated on board. While the battle rages the Solace will occupy a position similar to that of the hospital tents ashore, and after the battle her boats will be sent to the ships and the wounded will be removed. Then, so soon as possible, she will carry her patients to the hospitals at some port of safety.

At Newport News and at other ports at which the Solace has touched the work of fitting her out has been completed, and now she in every way resembles the most modern hospitals. She is divided into wards, with bunks, narrow, but each separated from the other by passageways. There are 92 bunks. The operating room is finely equipped with surgical instruments, and there is a tiled bathroom with an appliance for heating or cooling the water, a complete paraphernalia for treating wounds, and a convalescing room, to be the basking place of those who are not so seriously wounded as the inmates of the wards.

The Captain of the Solace is Lieut. Commander Andrew Dunlap, a hearty, genial naval officer. The Surgeon is Dr. Thomas H. Streets, and Dr. C. F. Stokes, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and Past Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, is Chief Assistant. The other surgeons on board the Solace are Dr. G. T. Smith and Dr. E. S. Bogert. There are eight nurses from the Bellevue School on board the hospital ship, and three apothecaries have been provided.

The drug room, with its additional supply of bandages and splints, is flowing over with carefully arranged rows of bottles and boxes.

There is a ghastly department to the floating ambulance. The Solace carries coffins in a section of the boat set aside for the care of the dead. No one, known or unknown, need be buried at sea or be placed away in a desolate corner on the Cuban coast. Arrangements have been made for the embalming of bodies, after which they may be deposited in metal-lined boxes, a number of which are stored away on the Solace.

The officers of the Solace believe she will prove a model boat of her class. The day of the modern warship, with her vast turrets and great guns, her closed compartments, and everything cleared away for battle, has so changed the conditions which formerly prevailed that there is no room for the working of guns and the caring for the wounded at one and the same time. Those who fall in a naval battle of to-day would be trodden under foot or suffocated in the grimy fighting boxes were it not for the ambulance boat, whose duty it is to gather up the wounded and care for them.

Those who have been taught "the first aid to the injured" on board the Solace have been led a step further in the last few weeks. They have been taught how best to carry the wounded, by hand or in hammocks, through the narrow passages of the hospital ship, where a stretcher would fail to pass.

The Solace has a displacement of 3,600 tons and an average speed of 14 knots. She is 370 feet over all, and is a sharp-nosed boat of fine lines. A dark stripe runs around her white sides, and, with the Red Cross flying, she will be protected by the articles of the Geneva Convention.

FUNERAL OF WORTH BAGLEY.

First Officer Killed in the War Buried with Military Honors at Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16.—The funeral of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first officer killed in the war with Spain, was held here to-day. The body, which arrived late last night, was met by an escort of the First Regiment of Volunteers and taken to the home of Ensign Bagley's mother, where a detail of troops kept constant guard.

On the casket were the dead officer's chapeau and sword. Among the floral offerings which literally banked the casket and filled all available space in the room, were palms sent by Gen. Breckinridge in memory of his son, the late Cabell Breckinridge, young Bagley's classmate.

There were also flowers covered with a National flag, sent by the Breckinridge family; seaweed and oleander from the people of Key West; flowers from Capt. Chester of the cruiser Cincinnati; porcelain flowers from the men of the torpedo boat Winslow; palms tied with the navy colors, orange and blue, sent by Miss Gertrude Phillips of Washington, and a North Carolina flag of flowers, from Savannah.

There were scores of floral pieces from towns in North Carolina. At the doorway of the House was looped a National flag with a crape streamer. Assistant Naval Constructor Lieut. Lawrence L. Adams came from Norfolk Navy Yard to represent the Navy Department. The body remained at the house until 2:30 this afternoon, when it was taken to the Capitol and placed in the rotunda. A stream of people flowed by for two hours. The face was not exposed. It had been reported that it was disfigured, but this was inaccurate. The face wore a smile.

The casket was removed from the rotunda at 5 o'clock and placed in front of the Statue of Washington, where the exercises were held in the presence of the family and the city clergy and 10,000 people, including all the United States, State, and city officials, military, veterans, cadet, and school children. Col. Thomas Kennon was master of ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniels, Ensign Bagley's pastor, conducted the services.

The procession at 5:30 moved to Oakwood Cemetery as follows: Police, First and Second Regiments of United States Volunteers, music, body in funeral car draped in black, drawn by six horses with black housings, with six Sergeants as body bearers and six Captains of volunteers as honorary pall bearers, clergy, family, and relatives, together with Lieut. Adams, United States Navy; Agricultural and Mechanical College cadets, Confederate Veterans Camp, Grand Army Post, Gov. Russell, Senator Butler, and other National, State, and city officials, Raleigh Male Academy students, including Bagley's classmates, and pupils of the public schools.

Fifteen thousand people saw the procession. All business was suspended during the exercises. The ceremonies at the grave were brief, consisting of the committal to the grave, prayer and benediction, hymn, "Now the Day is Over," a solo, the last sentence of "Anchored," and the "Naman Prayer."

As the procession moved eleven guns were fired by a battery and eleven were fired at the grave, and two regiments fired three volleys. The body was buried quite near the grave of Ensign Bagley's grandfather, Gov. Worth.

THIRTEENTH DISBANDED

Major Mayer Carries Out Gov. Black's Orders in the Brooklyn Armory.

SOME OF THE MEN RE-ENLIST

Col. Watson Makes a Speech to the Men, in Which He Again Defends Himself for the Stand He Took.

Amid the enthusiastic and irrepressible cheering of his loyal followers Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment last night became a private citizen. The demonstration was not planned or premeditated, but after the ceremonies attending the disbandment of the regiment had been quietly and gloomily observed, the spirit of the men took fire, and they charged like a mob into the Colonel's room and made it ring with their cheers.

In the early part of the evening there was an air of depression over the big armory in Sumner Avenue. Men stood around in knots and talked over the future of the regiment in sorrowful tones, while waiting for Major W. E. C. Mayer of Gen. McLeer's staff to appear and begin the work which would put the last touches to the dissolution of the regiment.

The man who is to command the reorganized Thirteenth, Col. Charles H. Luscomb, is sensitive to the criticisms that have been made upon him in the newspapers for taking the place of his friend, Col. Watson. He issued an order to the effect that no news of the evening's doings be given to the press and that reporters be rigidly excluded. When Col. Watson heard of it he rescinded the order, saying that he was still in command of the armory.

Men Given Their Discharges.

Major Mayer finally appeared. The men were gathered in the company rooms, and Major Mayer went to each room in succession to give out the discharges. The men were drawn up in line, and after Major Mayer had finished his work Col. Luscomb went into the room the Major had just vacated and made a little speech, urging the men to re-enlist. A small proportion of each company was present, and while many expressed their willingness to re-enlist, they were emphatic in saying that they did so to vindicate the Thirteenth. They believed that the regiment would ultimately be called out; that when it was it would go as a regiment, and that thus the point for which they have been fighting would be gained.

One man in Company F, when asked why he did not intend to re-enlist, said: "I don't want to be hit by any bricks or dead cats when the regiment parades on Decoration Day."

Not more than 50 per cent. of the regiment re-enlisted, and it is not expected that more than a few of the absentees will come in. Surgeon De Forest and Commissary Weinberg handed in their resignations. Col. Luscomb designated the company commanders to re-enlist the men, and the re-enlisting was done as soon as the company doors closed behind Major Mayer and Col. Luscomb.

The work proceeded in almost oppressive quiet, occasionally enlivened by cheers from some of the company rooms. When the whole thing was over the demonstration in honor of Col. Watson began. The men rushed up the stairs and crowded into the room where Col. Watson had been sitting all the evening. He was just rising to go home when the doors were flung open and they poured in cheering.

Col. Watson's Speech.

Col. Watson began to speak as soon as some quiet was restored, and reviewed again the history of the case, saying that it was "full of strange features," and that some of the proceedings taken were "simply staggering." The Thirteenth was told that it was disbanded for disobedience of orders, and yet not only the men who refused to go to Hempstead were discharged but also those who obeyed orders, went to Hempstead, and afterward returned.

"The right of changing your mind," he said, "seems to have been taken from you. The men who went to Hempstead, but wouldn't volunteer, are disbanded, and yet we are told that you are not disbanded for refusing to volunteer, but for disobeying orders. These illogical statements come from high official sources. I want to say that a more responsive, willing lot of boys never existed. You know that at the drop of the handkerchief you were ready to respond to any duty that you could be sent to perform, [cheers,] and you were willing even to go to Cuba, though the President could not compel you to go there.

"Justice was sacrificed to expediency. The Thirteenth Regiment was smashed into dust in order to force men into volunteering. [Applause.] The regiment has been wiped out, and now all that remains is to gather the crumbs of the old organization together and endeavor to sustain it. I think it is the wisest and best thing to re-enlist. They don't want me—"

"Because you're white!" shouted a voice, and there was tumultuous applause.

"Colonel, we know who does want you!" shouted another. At that pandemonium broke loose. The cheers and encouraging shouts to the Colonel made an indistinguishable uproar for a few minutes, until some one shouted "Three cheers for Col. Watson!" They rang through the armory, and when the Colonel again attempted to speak a private roared, "What's the matter with Col. Watson?" and the uproar began again.

Requested a Court-Martial.

"Boys," said the Colonel at last, "visit me and greet me sometimes as you pass through life. I am not so old but I will linger around these precincts awhile yet. If there is anything on earth I can do for an old Thirteenth Regiment man, call on me and see if I don't do it. [Cheers.] Be hopeful and face the future with courage, and you'll come out right some day. [Cries of "We will."] The people of this community are with us, and I learn from every source that they support our stand for the integrity of the National Guard, the individual right of each man to dispose of himself under the call for volunteers, and the right of the American citizen not to be bulldozed into doing that which he doesn't wish to do."

Three cheers were given for Col. Watson, and after expressions of good will, the men streamed out of the room. Some one struck up the regimental song, "Cheers for the Old Thirteenth," and in an instant it was ringing through the armory as the men marched down the big stairway and disbanded.

An interesting fact was learned last night in connection with the disbandment of the Thirteenth. It is that Col. Watson requested a court-martial before the order disbanding the regiment came. His letter to Gov. Black, asking that he be court-martialed, crossed the order of disbandment on the way. No notice whatever, it is said, has been taken of Col. Watson's request, and it has simply been ignored. It is understood, however, that Gov. Black has made known unofficially that the request will never be granted.

AUXILIARY CRUISER BOARD.

Reorganized Again by Order of the Navy Department.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Board, which was dissolved on Saturday last, was yesterday reorganized under instructions received from the Navy Department. The new board will consist of the following officers: Rear Admiral Henry Erben, President; Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, Chief Engineer Elbert F. Dixon, Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, Naval Constructor Hoover, Lieut. Christopher Bruns, and Carpenter Joseph Barton, clerk.

The principal work of the board for the present will be the inspection of vessels designed for purchase for use in the coast and harbor patrol fleet, but the board will be intrusted with the selection of vessels that may be required by the Government from time to time in any capacity.

It was stated unofficially yesterday that Capt. Frederick Rodgers, formerly President of the board, has been appointed to command the cruiser Philadelphia, and that he will probably join her this week.

Naval Reserve Deserters.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—Commander Cooke of the Naval Reserves sent officers to Richmond yesterday to arrest eleven of the Norfolk Reserves who had gone away with the Norfolk and Suffolk infantry companies. The men will be treated as deserters.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—President Thomas H. Bowles of the National Association of Life Underwriters to-day issued a letter to the Presidents of all the life insurance companies in the United States in regard to the establishment of a co-operative hospital service between the American life insurance companies for the benefit of policy holders who are taking part in the present conflict between the United States and Spain. The letter in part is as follows:

"In the line of progress and scientific development that has so marked the history of the American life insurance companies of to-day, it would appear only natural and proper that the scope of their usefulness should be extended at this time in a patriotic effort to give care and protection to those of their policy holders who may be called to battle in providing a hospital service for those who may become sick and wounded. While the Government will provide such service, as far as possible, the insurance companies can offer valuable aid in looking after those of their own policy holders.

"In the event of an extended war in Cuba it might be decided to locate a hospital at Key West and one on the Island of Cuba. Buildings more or less suitable for this purpose could be rented, and with slight modifications made available for the sick. This hospital service could also be made a bureau for the companies in preparing death proof papers, and paying claims in all cases of death among the policy holders—a convenience at once for the companies and for the beneficiaries of the insured."

The letter is for the purpose of bringing the attention of the various companies to the subject prior to a meeting to be held in New York, at which action will be taken on the question.

CAPT. DORST AND HIS TRIP.

TAMPA, Fla., May 16.—Capt. Dorst of Gen. Miles's staff reached Tampa this afternoon on his return from the Gussie expedition to Cuba. He attributes his failure to the publicity which, he says, the newspapers gave to the plans of the expedition. As a matter of fact no greater publicity could have been given to a little enterprise by a thousand newspaper correspondents than was given to it by those who knew the details of the plans.

It was well known and was the gossip in the hotel nearly twenty-four hours before the boat left its dock at Port Tampa. Delay in departure also aided in spreading the news, and the open preparations of the members of the expedition while the Gussie lay at the dock were quite sufficient to have informed any Spanish spy of the purpose of the fitting out of the boat. Nothing could have been more open. Newspaper correspondents were taken aboard and little effort seems to have been made to keep the expedition secret.

The failure is greatly deplored, and men who have successfully landed a dozen filibuster expeditions say that an attempt should have been made at some other point after the first resulted so badly. Cubans and Americans who have taken part in such expeditions say that the eastern end of the island is as open and safe as the coast of Florida.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Gen. Miles has received a telegram from Capt. J. H. Dorst of his staff, who has been in command of the expedition which was sent to the coast of Cuba to take supplies of rifles and ammunition for the insurgents.

Capt. Dorst says he is satisfied with the results of his trip, and not disheartened, as has been reported. He landed arms for the insurgents and in the engagement with the Spaniards killed some of their men without losing a single soldier. His return to Key West and to Tampa is in accordance with prearranged plans. He also needed certain supplies and the Gussie's boilers and engines need overhauling. In the main, the officials say, Capt. Dorst's enterprise was successful, but it is believed here that the Captain did not accomplish the object for which he was sent to the extent desired.

Troop Ships Sail for Key West.

The steamships Seguranca and Santiago of the Ward Line, which have been secured by the Government to be used as transports to take troops to Cuba, sailed yesterday for Key West. The Seguranca carried many tons of commissary supplies. The Santiago had no rations, but each vessel had 1,000 extra tons of coal.

WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Women Meet and Make Plans to Raise Funds to Aid Soldiers in the Field.

The Woman's War Relief Association held a meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon with a large attendance of enthusiastic women. The association is rapidly growing. New members just announced are Mrs. Will Carleton, wife of the poet; Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Charles A. Hoyt, Mrs. Eliza R. Kennedy, and Mrs. W. L. Polk. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee yesterday in place of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, who has been made General Director of the National Association.

Subscription blanks were given out containing a declaration of allegiance. Of adult contributors only 25 cents is asked, children under fourteen contributing 10 cents. While large subscriptions will be very acceptable the movement is intended to be a popular one in which every one can join. A large number of the blanks were taken by the Staten Island Woman's Club, which was the first organization to become auxiliary to the association.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy announced, through one of their members, that they had decided to co-operate with the association. Other organizations co-operating are the Harlem Philharmonic, Holy Rood Guild, King's Daughters of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has been appointed Chairman of a West Side Committee to present the matter to the poorer people of the west side, Mrs. G. W. Bartholomew is to present it in the public schools of the city, and Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson has been intrusted to bring it to the notice of the King's Daughters.

A Board of Directors was elected and Mrs. Charles H. Raymond was elected Treasurer in place of Mrs. Charles H. Brush.

It was voted to give an entertainment, probably on June 4.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Two Newspaper Correspondents to be Rescued from Fort Cabanas.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 16.—The United States Government tug Uncas has returned here from off Havana without the two American newspaper correspondents, said to be Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, captured by the Spaniards and imprisoned in Fort Cabanas, whose release the commander of the Uncas attempted to consummate on the basis of exchanging them for Spanish prisoners held in the United States.

Neither Capt. Brainard of the Uncas nor any other person on board will give details of the result of the expedition until the official report on the subject has been made to Commodore Remey. It is understood that the Uncas approached Morro Castle flying a flag of truce, and asked to anchor. She was refused an anchorage, but Señor Marengo, the Chief of Staff on the naval station, went to meet the boat in a launch. The American vessel lowered a small boat with two American officers, who informed Señor Marengo that their object was to effect an exchange of Spanish prisoners for the American correspondents recently captured at Salado. The matter was laid before Gov. Gen. Blanco, who, it is said, declared his willingness to exchange the two American newspaper men for two Spanish prisoners of war. Mr. Knight, correspondent of The London Times, has been chosen to negotiate the exchange of prisoners, but he will not be allowed to land at Havana except from a vessel of a neutral nation.

It is understood that two of the Spanish captives now in Fort McPherson, Atlanta, will be promptly sent down, and the exchange of prisoners will be consummated without further trouble. Mr. Knight has been granted permission by the Navy Department to take passage by the German steamer Polaria, which is given permission to pass the blockade.

The Newark to be in Commission.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—The cruiser Newark will be put in commission Saturday. She is now one of the speediest and best-armed ships in the navy. The torpedo boat destroyer Yankton has been commissioned.

A delicacy of fragrance more than suggestive of the flowers—Lundborg's perfumes.

HARBOR PATROL FLEET.

The Tugs and Yachts Furnished by the State to be Put Out of Service.

The harbor patrol fleet, consisting of eight tugs and several yachts, manned by the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, and furnished by the State for the protection of commerce in the navigation of the mine fields, will be disbanded to-day. The fleet was chartered ten days ago by Gov. Black, pending the organization of the Government patrol fleet. The original charter was for five days only, but at the end of that time Admiral Erben, commanding the coast patrol system, had not been furnished any vessels with which to protect the mine fields, and the State renewed its charter for another five days.

It was announced yesterday, however, that the charter would not be again renewed, and the naval officers in charge of the patrol system are again in a quandary. Only three vessels are available for the service, whereas the entire fleet of ten vessels used by the State was found no more than sufficient to properly patrol the harbor and protect the mines and the shipping as well at the various harbor entrances. Even under the splendid system of supervision enforced by the naval militia it was not possible to prevent a number of gross violations of the harbor regulations and the carrying away of several mines from their shore connections.

The naval officers despair of being able for several days, at least, to prevent a wholesale disarrangement of the mine system, and probably a number of serious accidents. The yachts placed at the disposal of Commander Field, commanding the patrol fleet, are the Freelance, Restless, and one other vessel not yet selected at the Navy Yard. These will go on duty this evening. They are armed with six-pounder rifles and Hotchkiss cannon, and Commander Field said yesterday that, with the assistance of these guns, the three boats would make a determined effort to prevent violations of the regulations. A vessel attempting to go through the forbidden channels during the day will be warned once with a shot across her bows, followed by another at her sides, if the previous is not instantly obeyed.

Admiral Erben was in Washington yesterday on business, it is said, in connection with the securing of an adequate patrol fleet for this harbor, as well as others throughout the length of the coast.

TO MAN THE BADGER.

Jersey Sailors Will Be Mustered into Service To-morrow.

By Wednesday night at the latest 197 officers and men, members of the Battalion of the East, Naval Militia of New Jersey, will be mustered into the United States service and detailed to man the auxiliary cruiser Badger, which now lies at the Morgan Iron Works, East River.

The entire battalion last night assembled on board the reserve training ship Portsmouth, at the foot of Fourth Street, Hoboken, and in turn each man was examined by the ship's surgeon as to his physical capabilities. Those who were found fit to enlist were ordered to appear on board the Portsmouth at 8 o'clock to-night, when the Naval Examining Board will formally examine the men and select 197 of the best physical specimens. These will immediately afterward be mustered into the United States Navy, to serve two years, unless sooner discharged.

GLOUCESTER IN COMMISSION.

Lieut. Wainwright in Command—Topeka May Sail This Week.

The Gloucester, formerly the yacht Corsair and owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, went in commission yesterday and was turned over to the command of Lieut. Richard Wainwright. Lieut. Wainwright was executive officer of the battleship Maine at the time she was blown up in Havana Harbor. The Gloucester is now at the Quintard Iron Works, where she has been changed from a yacht to a warship.

The steamer Celtic King arrived at the navy yard shortly after noon yesterday. She is to be fitted with a refrigerating plant and used for storing meat and provisions for the fleets in Southern waters. She was moored alongside the coal dock. The colliers Kingtor and Abarenda are now ready for service and have been towed over to Cob Dock.

The work of preparing the other vessels in the yard is being rushed along. Two gangs of men are at work on the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta. The smaller boats are nearly all ready. The yacht Aileen and the collier Harleck are still in dry dock. The Topeka is nearly ready, and will probably sail this week.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

Patriotic Speeches by Col. P. S. Michie and Park Benjamin at Its Meeting Last Night.

A patriotic war meeting was held by the Congregational Club last evening at the St. Denis Hotel. Col. P. S. Michie, a professor at the West Point Military Academy, spoke on "The Army"; Park Benjamin, President of the Alumni Association of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, spoke on "The Navy," and a quartet sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and other National hymns, the members of the club, numbering several hundred men and women, joining in the concluding verses. The Rev. Dr. Frank Russell offered a prayer for the success of the American Army and Navy.

In referring to the present war Col. Michie said it was not a question of territorial expansion, but a question of humanity. Col. Michie said that he would not criticise the present Congress, but would say that Congresses in the past had not treated the army right. It would be a mistake to call volunteers disciplined troops or to send them to Cuba until they had become hardened. He referred in complimentary terms to Admiral Dewey and the navy, and said that the result of this war depended upon the naval forces.

Mr. Benjamin reviewed the history of improvements made in the American Navy during the past twenty years, and also told how the men turned out at Annapolis had contributed to its development, citing the work of Sampson, Sicard, Pendleton, and others.

"A poor ship with good men," said Mr. Benjamin, "is better than a good ship with bad men. Now that we have the best ships and the best men, there is no way in which our navy can be defeated, except by overwhelming numbers, and these Spain has not. The Admirals will settle the war very soon if they are only let alone."

Referring to promotion in the navy, the speaker said that no man had ever been promoted for political reasons or because he was the son of his father. In this connection he spoke of Admiral Dewey, and said that no one knew or cared what his politics were.

"Dewey won the victory at Manila," said the speaker, "by following the old rule of learning what his enemy wanted him to do and then not doing it. You may be sure he had studied the harbor, and knew it like a book, that he knew every torpedo mine, and the construction of every vessel. It was the most unnatural thing to suppose he would enter Manila Harbor at night, and that is the very thing he did. He followed Farragut's rule, that when you can get in reach of the enemy's forts by crossing the mines, cross them. He did this and paved the bottom of the harbor with Spain's warships."

Pilot Boats Withdrawn at Night.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—Saturday night the Virginia Pilots' Association withdrew their steam pilot boat from the Capes station, having been advised by Commodore Schley to do so as a matter of precaution against any attempt of the Spaniards to pick them out and force them to pilot their war vessels into the Chesapeake. It is expected that the Maryland Pilots' Association will take similar action. It was only at night that it was deemed advisable to remove the pilot boats from the station.

MAY MAKE DEVERY CHIEF

It Is Said that Chief McCullagh Will Be Retired Before June 1.

THE POLICE BOARD'S MEETING

According to Rumor Commissioner Sexton Moved to Retire the Chief and the Republicans Protested —Mr. Croker's Alleged Instructions.

It is understood that a plan is on foot to retire Chief of Police John McCullagh, and to appoint William S. Devery, Deputy Chief for the Borough of Manhattan, as his successor. A rumor started at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon that the Police Board had held an executive session at 12 o'clock, at which a motion had been introduced to retire the Chief on half pay. According to this rumor the motion had been introduced by Commissioner Sexton, and Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, the two Republican members of the board, had voted against it. President York had refused to vote.

The rumor was strengthened by the knowledge that before the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, Commissioners Hamilton and Philips held a long conference in the latter's office, while in Commissioner Sexton's office that Commissioner was conferring with President York.

Before the chief clerk and his stenographer arrived for the meeting the four Commissioners sat together in the board room alone. What passed between them is a matter only for conjecture. The resolution was introduced before the chief clerk arrived, if at all, for he, according to his own statement, had no knowledge of it. It was not given to him to record in the minutes.

Commissioners Sexton and Hamilton, when seen last night, would neither deny nor affirm the report. But there was very little doubt in Tammany circles that it was true, or, at any rate, even if the motion had not already been made, that it would be in a very short time.

Three months ago it was rumored that it was a question of only a short time before Chief McCullagh would be on the retired list. He is a Republican, and it was naturally supposed that Tammany strongly desired to fill such an important position with one of its followers. Deputy Chief Devery is a Tammany Democrat and a friend of Richard Croker.

In Tammany circles last night it was understood that Saturday's mails from England brought instructions from Mr. Croker to retire Chief McCullagh and make Deputy Chief Devery head of the force before June 1. It was also understood that the Republican members of the Police Board had made a spirited protest against the proposition of Commissioner Sexton, and that President York and Commissioner Sexton had gone to John F. Carroll to talk with him about the matter.

Then, it was said, Mr. Carroll went to see the Mayor, who is expected to find means to bring the Republican Commissioners to terms, or, if he is unsuccessful in so doing, to resort to the same measures with which he surprised Charles H. Murray of the Aqueduct Board. Mr. Murray was removed.

Chief McCullagh, when asked about the report, said he knew nothing about it, and that he did not know whether a motion to retire him had been made. "If such a thing has occurred," he said, "it is entirely against my wishes, and if it is in my power to prevent them from retiring me I shall make every effort to do so. If I am retired I shall go out under protest."

Commissioner Hamilton said: "I refuse to discuss the matter from any standpoint."

Commissioner Sexton said practically the same thing.

Mr. Carroll said he had heard nothing of the possible retirement of the Chief, and he could not tell what was the policy of the Police Board regarding the matter.

MAY BE TWO SPANISH SPIES.

Railroad Watchman Thinks They Are Trying to Blow Up Powder Boats in the Bay.

Special Officer Charles Wagner of the Central Railroad, Jersey City, last night reported to the police that he had reason to believe that two Spanish spies were trying to blow up the Government powder boats lying between Port Liberty, the southern point of the Jersey Central Railroad property, and Bedloe's Island. There are six of these magazine boats, which are anchored about 400 yards from the shore. All of them are heavily loaded with powder, and two or three of them also have dynamite on board.

Wagner says he first saw the men last Saturday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. They were standing on the shore and one of them was pointing out the powder boats to the other. As soon as they saw Wagner they ran in among some coal cars, and, although he followed, he could not overtake them.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock he saw the same two men at the same point. Again they hurried away as soon as they saw him and escaped by the same route. He then took a boat and went out to the powder ships, where he notified the watchmen of the men he had seen and his suspicions. One of the watchmen, who had been ashore and returned about noon, said he had seen the same two men near one of the coal docks.

The men were apparently about thirty years old and were dressed in dark clothes, with black derby hats. They were dark-complexioned, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds each. Wagner was told to arrest the men if he saw them again and bring them to Police Headquarters.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

A Man Captured at the Grand Central Station Is Set Free.

The police of the Central Office are reticent about a man who was thought to be a Spanish spy, and who was under arrest for a time last night.

As far as can be learned, the police received a telegram from Montreal, saying that a man supposed to be a Spanish spy, would arrive on the Empire State Express. Detectives were sent to the Grand Central Station, and by means of the description they had, soon picked out their man. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where, after a lengthy interview, Capt. McClusky decided that the man was no spy and released him.

All Capt. McClusky would say was that the man was good looking, well dressed, about twenty-five years old, and apparently a foreigner.

Several Warships Sighted.

HALIFAX, May 16.—The steamer St. John City, which arrived here this morning from St. John, reports having passed yesterday what looked like a torpedo boat off Seal Island. She was steering in the direction of the Bay of Fundy.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—Kitty Hawk reports a torpedo boat abreast of that station going north and a warship going south. The warship is about ten miles off shore and the torpedo boat is about five miles off. This distance is too great to see the flags. An unknown warship is off Hogshead Station going north.

Private in the 69th Married.

James Hancock, a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was married in the City Hall yesterday to Mrs. Mary Barry (née Connors) of 29 Vandewater Street. The Sixty-ninth is at Hempstead, and on Saturday Hancock obtained leave of absence for twenty-four hours to get married. Arrangements had been made for the wedding to take place in church, but when the couple faced the priest he declined to perform the ceremony. As there was no time to be lost, Mrs. Barry consented to be married by an Alderman, and the visit to the City Hall was the result.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

John B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved at once of his duties at the United States Military Academy, West Point, by an officer to be designated by the Superintendent of the academy, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant to Major Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster at Tampa.

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, now in this city, will report without delay to the Major General commanding the army for duty on his staff.

The GORHAM Co.

Silversmiths

invite attention to their large collection of

CANES, UMBRELLAS, CROPS, GOLF CLUBS and WHIPS

mounted in Sterling Silver; each mounting is made to carry out the style of the article upon which it is used.

BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

First Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, is temporarily relieved from college duty at Mount Pleasant, Ia., and will proceed at once to Des Moines, Ia., and report to Capt. J. Olmsted, cavalry, at that place for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

First Lieut. Robert S. Magee, Adjutant Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect May 11, 1898.

Leave of absence until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of his present duty of mustering in Maryland volunteers, is granted to First Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the First Regiment, Maryland Volunteers.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted First Lieut. William T. Wilder, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major of the Second North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to join his battery.

First Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Third Cavalry, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duties and will repair to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aides-de-Camp: First Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, Adjutant, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from enlisted men are announced as follows: Second Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, appointed to rank from April 12 from Sergeant, Company E, Second Infantry, to the Seventh Artillery, Battery H, Fort Adams, R. I.; Second Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, appointed to rank from April 12 from Corporal, Company E, Fifth Infantry to the Sixth Artillery, Battery A, Fort Clinch, Fla.; Second Lieut. Robert McCleave, appointed to rank from April 12 from Sergeant Major, First Infantry, to the Seventh Artillery, Battery K, Willets Point, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, appointed to rank from April 12 from Corporal, Company D, Tenth Infantry, to the Sixth Artillery, Battery B, Fort McHenry, Md.; Second Lieut. John Robertson, appointed to rank from April 12 from Sergeant, Troop C, Second Cavalry, to the Sixth Infantry, Company G, Tampa, Fla.; Second Lieut. James V. Heidt, appointed to rank from April 12 from private, general service, to the Sixth Infantry, Company K, Tampa, Fla.; Second Lieut. Joseph D. Bradley, appointed to rank from April 12 from Sergeant, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry, Company H, Tybee Island, Ga.; Second Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, appointed to rank from April 12 from Sergeant, Company B, Second Infantry, to the Fourteenth Infantry, Company K, San Francisco.

The appointment in the artillery arm of the army of Second Lieut. Philip R. Ward, to rank from April 20, and his assignment to the Seventh Artillery, Battery I, Fort Slocum, is announced.

The appointments in the army of the United States and the assignments to corps and regiments to date from April 26 of the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced: To be additional Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers—Cadet Frank Cranstoun Boggs, Jr., Cadet Clarke Stull Smith, Cadet William Preston Weston, Cadet Lytle Brown, Cadet Robert David Kerr, Cadet Earl Ivan Brown, Cadet Amos Alfred Fries.

To Be Second Lieutenants (Artillery Arm)—Cadet Manus McCloskey, to the Fifth Artillery; Cadet John Edmondson Stephens, to the Seventh Artillery; Cadet Thomas Emery Merrill, to the First Artillery; Cadet George Adolphus Nugent, to the Sixth Artillery; Cadet William West Hamilton, to the Sixth Artillery; Cadet William Edward Cole, to the First Artillery; Cadet Fox Conner, to the Second Artillery; Cadet Henry Wolf Butner, to the Third Artillery; Cadet Marcellus Garner Spinks, to the Fifth Artillery; Cadet Jacob Colvin Johnson, to the Fourth Artillery; Cadet Henry Lowe Newbold, to the Seventh Artillery; Cadet Ernest Darius Scott, to the Sixth Artillery.

To Be Second Lieutenants (Infantry Arm)—Cadet Monroe Crawford Kerth, to the Twenty-third Infantry; Cadet Charles Harold Munton, to the Twenty-third Infantry; Cadet Curtis William Atwell, to the Seventh Infantry; Cadet Francis Key Meade, to the Twenty-first Infantry; Cadet Lambert Whitfield Jordan, Jr., to the First Infantry; Cadet William Franklin Nesbitt, to the Sixth Infantry; Cadet James Bartholomew Gowen, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Cadet Harvey Wolfarth Miller, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Cadet Edwin Dyson Bricker, to the Seventeenth Infantry; Cadet Thomas Francis McMannis, to the Eleventh Infantry; Cadet William Watson Fiscus, Jr., to the Second Infantry; Cadet Daniel Greenwood Berry, to the First Infantry; Cadet Edmund Nathaniel Benchley, to the Sixth Infantry; Cadet Malin Craig, to the Fourth Infantry; Cadet Harold Hammond, to the Ninth Infantry; Cadet Ralph Elliot Ingram, to the Fifth Infantry; Cadet Robert Courney Davis, to the Seventeenth Infantry; Cadet Joseph Frank Janda, to the Eighth Infantry; Cadet Alvan Chambliss Read, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Cadet Ira Clinton Wellborn, to the Ninth Infantry; Cadet Clarke Churchman, to the Twelfth Infantry; Cadet David Edwin Wesley Lyle, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Cadet Alexander Elliot Williams, to the Second Infantry; Cadet Romulus Foster Walton, to the Tenth Infantry; Cadet Charles Wesley Eaton, to the Twentieth Infantry; Cadet Guy Vernon Henry, Jr., to the Fourth Infantry; Cadet Edward Hugh Martin, to the Twenty-first Infantry; Cadet Herbert Adams Lafferty, to the Seventh Infantry; Cadet David Porter Wheeler, to the Twenty-third Infantry; Cadet Conrad Stanton Babcock, to the Second Infantry; Cadet Edgar Ridenour, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Cadet Chauncey Benton Humphrey, to the Third Infantry; Cadet Berkeley Enochs, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry; Cadet William Louis Murphy, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Cadet Robert Jayne Maxey, to the Sixth Infantry; Cadet J. Maury Cralle, to the Twentieh Infantry; Cadet Joseph Franklin Gohn, to the Fourteenth Infantry; Cadet Wallace Bryan Scales, to the Fifteenth Infantry; Cadet David Lammestone, to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. P. Winchell is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Charleston for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. A. Rust is detached, with an order to the Hist as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright is detached with the Gloucester and ordered immediately to command that vessel.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is detached with and ordered to the Yankton as Executive Officer.

Commander W. Goodwin is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to command the Coaler.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Procter, when detached from the San Francisco, is ordered immediately to the Gloucester, the order of April 30 being modified.

Chief Engineer A. F. Dixon is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to duty in connection with the interior coast defense system at New York.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, retired, is ordered to the interior coast defense system at New York.

Chief Engineer C. Andrade is detached as a member of the Naval Engineer Examining Board at Philadelphia and ordered immediately to the interior coast defense system at New York.

Chief Engineer B. F. Wood, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard immediately.

Gunner A. Harman, retired, is ordered to the Constellation.

Chief Engineer G. W. Magee, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard immediately.

Second Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., is ordered to wait orders, when detached from the Scorpion, the previous order to him being modified.

Chaplain W. H. T. Reaney is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Olympia May 28.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, retired, is ordered to the interior coast defense system at New York.

Chief Engineer J. W. Moore is ordered to the New York Navy Yard in the matter of the examination of candidates for volunteer officers.

Paymaster's Clerk William C. Gray is appointed on board the Yosemite on the nomination of Acting Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier is detached from the Olympia and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign F. Williams is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Yankton, the order of May 13 being revoked.

Acting Ensign J. H. Cuntz is ordered to the Southerly, his order to the Sterling having been revoked.

Acting Ensign V. R. Lyle is ordered to the Southerly immediately, his order to the Sterling having been revoked.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balth is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Lancaster.

Acting Ensign J. M. Blankenship is ordered to the Abarenda immediately.

Acting Lieut. W. H. Caldwell is ordered to the Abarenda immediately.

Acting Lieut. T. T. Bootes is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Acting Ensign A. C. Cunningham is ordered to the Abarenda.

Acting Passed Assistant Engineer G. C. Sims is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard with the Vulcan.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. W. Spangler is ordered to the Montauk immediately.

Acting Lieut. W. H. Elliott is ordered to the Coaler as executive officer.

Acting Lieut. T. I. Madge is ordered to the Scindia as executive officer.

CONSIDERING WAR TAXES

The Senate Takes Up the Revenue Bill, Which Carries a Large Increase.

ALLISON PRESENTS THE FACTS

Finance Committee of the Senate Figures that the Country Will Need $379,192,000 to Carry On the War with Spain for 1 Year.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The debate upon the war revenue measure was begun in the Senate to-day. The opening statement for the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) the ranking member in the absence of Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.) It was estimated that the bill as it came from the House of Representatives would raise about $100,000,000 a year. As reported from the Senate Committee, Mr. Allison estimates that it will raise $151,497,066. Appended is a recapitulation of the amounts of revenue to be derived by the Government under the present law, and under the bill as it was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance. It will be noted that the estimates include the amounts raised under the present law and the increases proposed in the pending bill:

Fermented liquors, $58,906,120; tobacco and snuff, $43,840,560; cigars and cigarettes, $16,302,465; tobacco manufacturers and dealers, $307,102; bankers, $2,394,600; exchange brokers and pawn brokers, $1,500,400; commercial brokers, $213,094; theatres, circuses, and other exhibitions, $1,820,447; bowling alleys and billiard tables, $166,967; stocks, bonds, merchandise, &c., $10,000,000; bank checks, $5,000,000; inland bills of exchange, $1,500,000; foreign bills of exchange, $500,000; express and freight, including all bills of lading, $10,000,000; life insurance, $1,277,000; mortgages, $2,041,599; other articles in Schedule A, including tax on receipts, $28,000,000; proprietary preparations and perfumes, $20,000,000; chewing gum, $1,000,000; legacies and successions, $9,275,475; total, $214,045,829.

Add the revenue to be derived from articles not included in the preceding bill on the basis of receipts of 1897 to this $214,045,829: spirits, $82,008,542; brewers, (special tax,) $160,927; retail dealers in malt liquors, $191,071; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $273,801; oleomargarine, $1,034,029; filled cheese, $18,992; miscellaneous receipts, $375,468; total estimated revenues, $298,118,659; less revenue for 1897, $146,619,593; revenues provided by Senate bill, $151,494,066.

In presenting the bill to the Senate and explaining its varied features, Mr. Allison said that, as the measure came from the House of Representatives, it was an internal revenue measure, and as reported to the Senate it was still an internal revenue bill. Practically there were no provisions in it for increase of customs duties.

He then analyzed the bill as it came from the House, presenting its various salient features and the reasons why they were incorporated by the House. He said that the Finance Committee had carefully examined all of the schedules of the bill, and had been led to believe that Schedules A (stamp taxes) and B (proprietary articles) were too general in their scope. Consequently they had been amended. On practically all of the provisions of the bill the committee had not seriously divided. On the beer and tobacco taxes, on Schedules A and B, and on the tonnage tax matter the committee was substantially a unit.

Mr. Allison said further that in the committee there were no differences of opinion as to the necessity of the bill. It was purely a war revenue measure. With a view to ascertaining how much money would be required to run the war during the next fiscal year, although he expressed the hope that it would last only a few weeks, or a few months at most, Mr. Allison said that the committee had obtained the best possible estimates from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The estimate of the former had been based upon the mustering-in of 125,000 volunteers, and did not include provision for the 13,000 additional men authorized by Congress to be enlisted since the estimate was made. Secretary Alger estimated that his department would need $150,925,527. To this sum must be added at least $15,000,000 to pay expenses authorized by Congress after the estimate was made.

Estimates of Naval Expenses.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Navy of the expenses of his department for the same period was $75,556,250, but in addition to this sum the amount carried by the Naval Appropriation bill must be considered as a part of expenses of the navy. In addition to the $50,000,000 already appropriated as a war fund which, Mr. Allison announced parenthetically, had been practically expended, the forthcoming general deficiency bill would carry a deficiency appropriation for the current year of about $35,000,000, and there is a naval deficiency of about $22,275,000.

The Senate Finance Committee, therefore, figured that it would require a total of at least $379,192,000 to pay the expenses of the war from the present time until the 1st of July, 1899, not taking into account any emergency expenses that might arise at any moment. The total amount, Mr. Allison thought, would be rather above than below the sum he had indicated.

Mr. Allison then carefully analyzed the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Government. In the course of this statement he expressed the opinion that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the present Tariff bill would this year raise $200,000,000 was too high. In present circumstances and conditions he doubted whether the bill would produce more than $180,000,000.

Mr. Allison thought the war would have the inevitable effect of diminishing the revenue by disturbing our foreign commerce, but he said that no one could estimate the extent of this disturbance. The important question, he said, was how much money should be provided by taxation and how much by loan. In the committee he had been willing to increase the revenue feature so as to insure $125,000,000. On this point the Committee on Finance had been divided, some members desiring to raise as much as or more than $150,000,000, and he thought that the bill would produce this amount irrespective of the Democratic amendments. Indeed, he thought that the bill, as agreed to by all the members, would produce even to exceed $150,000,000, while he thought the House bill would not produce to exceed $105,000,000.

Increased Revenues Itemized.

Mr. Allison here gave a detailed estimate of the items of increase, as follows: On fermented liquors, $28,000,000; on tobacco and snuff, $25,000,000; on bankers, $2,500,000; brokers, $1,500,000; theatres, circuses, &c., $1,800,000; bank checks, &c., $5,000,000; bills of lading, (express and freight,) $10,000,000; life insurance, $1,277,000; mortgages, $2,000,000; receipts, &c., in Schedule B, $28,000,000; legacies, $9,000,000.

Mr. Allison stated that the estimate of totals under the bill as reported, independent of the Democratic amendments, were based upon estimates on the same articles from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending in 1899, and that the exact figures were $151,000,000. Mr. Allison said he was satisfied the estimate on the revenue to be derived from fermented liquors was less than it should be, and he thought the increase would bring it up so as to cause it to exceed $30,000,000. He said also that while the tobacco schedule had been materially changed, the total yield of the bill on this score as reported to the Senate would not greatly exceed that of the House bill. He thought it reasonable to estimate that the increase that the bill as reported by the Senate would give over the present returns on these items would not fall below $60,000,000. On the other hand, possibly the estimate on theatre and circus licenses would fall below the figures given. As a matter of fact, the estimates were all necessarily far from accurate, as they were based largely upon the returns of the census of 1880. He gave illustrations to show the rapid increase of business for the purpose of showing how impossible it was to estimate upon past years' bases.

The Democratic Amendments.

Taking up the amendments inserted without the co-operation of the Republican members of the Finance Committee and known as the Democratic amendments, Mr. Allison expressed the opinion that in addition to the greenback and seigniorage provisions these would yield $75,000,000 in the aggregate, in addition to the estimate of $150,000,000 already given. His estimate included from five to six million dollars on transportation companies, $750,000 on telegraph companies, two to three millions on insurance companies, $15,000,000 on banks, and $45,000,000 on corporations.

Mr. Allison criticised with considerable severity the provision for taxing corporations, saying that it would be especially severe upon stockholders in small corporations, and that it was also liable to cause double taxation.

In conclusion Mr. Allison said that it was the purpose of the Senate to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time $300,000,000 or so much thereof as might be needed for war purposes exclusively and to issue 3 per cent. bonds therefor. It was also the purpose to authorize the Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness for $100,000,000 to meet any deficit in the running expenses of the Government.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) inquired of Mr. Allison how much the Senate bill would reduce the total amount produced by the bill by reason of the removal of the increased tax from stocks of tobacco now in the hands of dealers.

Mr. Allison replied that this would in a measure depend upon the time consumed in passing the bill. Dealers were constantly increasing their stocks on hand, and, of course, these increased stocks could not be taxed. In a general way he was of opinion that the reduction would amount to about $2,000,000.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said he wanted to call the Senate's attention to the fact that the propriety of placing an equitable tax upon the oil-refining interests, the Sugar Trust, and other great monopolies would be forced upon the Senate. The idea was to place some of the burdens of the present war upon those who were able to bear them as well as upon those who use a little tobacco or take an occasional glass of beer.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) inquired if the bill, as reported to the Senate, did not levy a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum upon the very interests Mr. White referred to, just the same as upon smaller corporations.

Mr. White admitted that it did, but thought the Senate ought to have full justice and equality in view.

Mr. Allison announced that the bill would be laid aside for the day, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) having the floor, with the understanding that it was to be the unfinished business and would be called up each day immediately after morning business.

The Senate then, at 2:46 P. M., went into executive session, and at 3:05 P. M. adjourned.

MR. WALKER'S CURRENCY BILL.

A Measure to Promote the Free Use of Paper Money.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Representative Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill to-day to "so change the National Bank act as to secure to people in all sections an equal opportunity freely to use paper money."

It is his former bill made very brief, and Mr. Walker will press it in the House in antagonism to the bill reported by his committee as the result of the work of a special sub-committee.

Corporation Tax Opposed.

The Merchants' Association of New York has sent to each Representative and Senator at Washington a letter protesting against the taxing of corporations. The objection made to this provision of the War Revenue bill is that it is inequitable and oppressive as regards mercantile and manufacturing corporations, for the reason that it puts upon them a considerable burden to which unincorporated firms in the same branch of business are not subjected.

PRESIDENT'S FIRST VETO.

House Passes the Bill for an Assay Office at Seattle—Minor Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Speaker to-day laid before the House a message from the President vetoing a bill conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to retry the case of the representatives of Isaac P. Tice against the United States, brought in 1873, to recover $25,000, the alleged value of certain meters to measure the quality and strength of distilled spirits.

Interest attached to the message chiefly by reason of its being the first veto message ever sent by President McKinley to the House.

The yeas and nays were taken upon passing the bill over the veto, and the President was sustained without a dissenting vote—183 members voting.

The House adopted the conference report upon the bill authorizing the army officers to furnish food to the Cuban people and arms and equipments to Cubans, to increase their fighting effectiveness against Spain during the present war.

Under a suspension of the rules the House passed the Senate bill providing for an increase in the force of the Adjutant General's office by authorizing the President to appoint one Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel and another with rank of Major.

The House joint resolution was passed, appointing William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Martin T. McMahon of New York, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, and William H. Bonsall of California members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Senate bill to establish an assay office at Seattle, Washington, was called up. Mr. C. W. Stone said the purpose of the bill was to afford a convenient office for the Klondike gold producers, who would mine this year, it was estimated, from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 of the metal. The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000 for expenses of the office. Messrs. Lewis and Jones (Washington) spoke for the bill.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) opposed it, insisting that a Government assay office at Seattle was unnecessary. Mr. Cannon was speaking against the establishment of any more assay offices, declaring the motive in urging an office at Seattle was prompted by a desire of the Alaskan transportation companies, which practically controlled the Klondike output, to put down gold at Seattle at Philadelphia mint prices.

"Is it not better for the Government," asked Mr. Bland, "to establish assay offices and secure gold in that way than to sell bonds for it?"

"Oh!" cried Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his hand, "the gentleman would throw the patient into fits. Bonds have no more to do with this question than the gentleman has to do with heaven or sound sense."

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the House bill to ratify an agreement entered into in 1892 between United States Commissioners and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, to open for settlement the reservation of these Indians in Oklahoma. It was explained by Mr. Curtis, (Kansas.)

The bill, upon motion of Mr. Cannon, was amended so as to make the payment of not exceeding $2,000,000 to the Indians contingent upon the receipt of the amount from sale of the lands. With this and a few minor amendments the bill was passed.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

Ambassador Day Confirms the Report from Sierra Leone.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Day has telegraphed Ambassador Hay at London to procure all information he can in regard to the alleged massacre of American missionaries and the destruction of missionary property at Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, and to make special effort to ascertain whether Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were among the number who were killed.

On the 9th instant, Ambassador Hay sent a cable message to the Secretary of State, saying that he had received the following message from the London Foreign Office, being an extract from a telegram from the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir F. Carden, to Mr. Chamberlain:

"Regret to inform you that the following American missionaries were killed by insurgent bands at Rotifunk: Mr. and Mrs. Can, Misses Archer, Hatfild, and Schenck. Miss Ward, as well as the following named American missionaries are here quite safe: Mr. and Mrs. Buntner, and Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, from Shengeh, and Miss Mullen, from Hanialigi."

This message makes no reference to Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, and their friends in this country became apprehensive as to their possible fate. Secretary Day instructed Ambassador Hay to make further inquiries about them. Ambassador Hay replied on the 18th instant that if Mr. and Mrs. McGrew were stationed at Ropettel they are safe. On the following day the Secretary of State cabled the Ambassador at London that they were stationed at Taima at last accounts. All of these missionaries were Americans, who were sent to Sierra Leone by the United Brethren of Christ Mission of Dayton, Ohio.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Fort Jackson, Martin L. Clifford; Rowland, Mrs. Mary Van Vliet.

THE 12TH OFF AT LAST

The Regiment Gets Orders from Washington and Will Go at Once.

NINTH'S OFFICERS' DENIALS

Brand the Stories as False that They Would Not Serve Under Colonel Greene—Colonel Seward Distressed Over the Reports.

CAMP TOWNSEND, Peekskill, May 16.—Marching orders arrived here for the Twelfth Regiment, at 10 o'clock to-night. The command will leave camp for Chickamauga, via New York City, probably early in the morning, but whether by boat or via New York Central Railroad is not known now. Friends who wish to see the boys and say farewell should be at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City by 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The news that the regiment is at last to leave here caused the greatest excitement among the men, and was received with cheers and great rejoicing. The excitement throughout camp was but little less intense, and as a consequence there will be very little repose in Camp Townsend to-night.

Following the instructions in Adjt. Gen. Corbin's telegram, Regimental Quartermaster Cowdin is to-day making up a list of tentage and ammunition to be forwarded to the War Department. A requisition has been sent to the department for 1,000 shelter tents for the privates under the supposition that they will use these in service. On the other hand, Lieut. Cowdin says it is possible that the troops will be allowed to take with them the tents they now use, and his tentage statement shows that there will be used under the latter state of affairs a total of 310 for the entire regiment. The schedules of ammunition and equipment are not yet completed, and are being made out by the Lieutenant in each company, and they have been warned to be careful to sign for nothing that is not on hand, as it will be charged against the regiment.

Official Result of Examinations.

Surgeon Major Ward of the Twelfth Regiment to-day forwarded, through Surgeon Maus, United States Army, to the War Department, a list of the examinations made by him and Lieuts. Chalmers and Haden. It shows a total of men examined of 1,582; rejected, 574; accepted, 1,008, a full regiment. Of these, 1,100 were examined in camp, 239 by Major Ward at the armory, and 243 by Lieut. Chalmers at the same place. Major Ward said to-day that this percentage of rejections showed the care which had been exercised in taking only men who are up to the United States Army regulation, from the fact that nearly all of the men had been previously examined for the National Guard, and had passed the surgeons as meeting with the requirements of the State examinations. The result of this care, he said, was that the Twelfth had mustered in as fine a lot of men physically as it was possible to obtain.

The talk of the camp to-day is the resignation of Col. Seward. While recognizing the necessity of this step, there is great regret manifest everywhere. Col. Seward to-day communicated to his officers the reasons for his resigning by placing before them a copy of the letter sent yesterday to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and which in its tenor is as heretofore stated.

No Dissatisfaction Denied.

There has been an effort to make something of some alleged dissatisfaction among the officers over Col. Greene's selection as successor to Col. Seward by those of the officers who were in favor of Lieut. Col. Rand, and who are alleged to have said that there was no need to go outside of the regiment for a Colonel, and also that they would not serve under Col. Greene. Not an officer could be found to-day who would stand for any such story, and, while it is true that a complimentary vote was tendered Lieut. Col. Rand, yet his adherents came over when they saw Col. Greene's election assured. Col. Seward was much worried when these stories of alleged disaffection came to him, and he said:

"I appreciate the warm feeling of the officers for me, and their desire to have me remain, but, as I said, I must bow to the realization of the fact that I am an old man who cannot give the regiment the attention it needs. Col. Greene is young and able, and I have recommended him, having the highest opinion of his ability. About this talk of some of the officers leaving if the command is given to Col. Greene, I have to say that no officer who is a friend of mine will leave the regiment on my account. The officers who are strongly attached to me I know are still more strongly attached to the regiment, and all the men, I know, have the interest of the regiment too much at heart to leave it at a time like this."

There was some rumor to-day that Regimental Quartermaster Dana B. Pratt of the Ninth had resigned, and the report was industriously circulated that Lieut. Edwin D. Graff of Company M had been appointed to his place. Capt. Pratt said to-day that he had contemplated such a step, and that after having told the officers of it he had received a petition asking him to remain. He said he had a family, and that his practice as a dentist, which he had built up by years of hard work, was going to pieces, yet, he said, if he could make satisfactory arrangements he would defer to the wishes of his associates and be mustered in, so that the statement about Lieut. Graff being appointed to the place was somewhat premature.

The Ninth Filling Up.

The Ninth is being rapidly filled, although but a comparatively small number of those who came into camp with it remain. Col. Seward expects to have a battalion ready for muster-in to-morrow, and if this is done Major Lorigan will command it.

The rain, which poured down in torrents all day long, caused Capt. Parker to put off the mustering-in to-day of another battalion of the Eighth Regiment, which had been completed. This battalion will consist of Companies E, F, G, and H, and will be under Major Isaac Freeman, with Lieut. Joseph Holahan as Battalion Quartermaster. The officers of the companies, who will be sworn in to-morrow, are as follows:

Company E—Capt. Peter Lyon, First Lieut. George F. Jacoby, Second Lieut. W. W. Frost.

Company F—Capt. E. F. Donnelly, First Lieut. H. J. Bates, Second Lieut. George Heicke.

Company G—Capt. A. M. Lock, First Lieut. John Kearney, Second Lieut. Arthur Jost.

Company H—Captain, vacancy; First Lieut. George L. Baker, Second Lieutenant, vacancy.

The way in which the Young Men's Christian Association tent here has been patronized, especially in this miserable weather, shows how the men appreciate such a thing. Secretary Sheffield is unceasing in his efforts to make the boys comfortable. He supplies them free with pens, ink, paper, and envelopes, and has put signs all over the tent reading, "Write home often, boys; the folks will be glad to hear from you," and this advice is liberally taken, nearly 500 letters a day being the average of those sent away from this tent alone. There is a piano there, and as there are many musicians and singers among the men there is always a party in the tent whiling away the tedious hours.

Books for the Boys.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, the publishers, to-day sent a lot of bound books on particularly appropriate subjects—lives of Nelson, Grant, Lee, and other heroes; American war ballads, Cooper's tales, and others—which were seized upon with avidity by the men. Mr. Sheffield wants everybody who can to send books, and Chaplain Peters of the Ninth Regiment, who has started a circulating library in his tent, also asks for fresh contributions of books, which can be sent to him here. Chaplain Peters learned to-day that some of the men were so badly off that they could not buy stamps to put on letters to home, so he bought $10 worth of stamped envelopes, which he was distributing among the boys to-day.

There is likelihood that the boys will see better times soon, as Gen. Warren M. Healey, the Paymaster, and his assistant, Arthur MacArthur, were in camp to-day going over and making up the pay rolls. It is still an open question whether the men will get State or army pay for their time in camp, but the indications are that up to the time of their mustering in they will be paid by the State at the rate allotted to the militia.

TROOPS TO LEAVE SEA GIRT.

Two New Jersey Regiments Jubilant Over the Receipt of Orders to Move.

SEA GIRT, May 16.—The members of the First and Third Regiments of New Jersey Volunteers are jubilant to-day over the receipt of orders from Gen. Alger, Secretary of War, directing those regiments to move at once. The First has been directed to proceed to Washington and the Third to Governors Island. The First is fully equipped and will be able to leave Camp Voorhees as soon as Government rations are received from Philadelphia, but the Third is in need of several articles of clothing and may remain here until late this week.

The order to Col. Campbell of the First Regiment directs him to communicate with the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia as to the necessary rations, transportation, tentage, and equipage. As soon as the conference with the Governor was concluded, Col. Campbell summoned the officers of the regiment to his tent and informed them of the good news. The officers, in turn, notified the troops, who gave vent to their joy in cheers, and then began to hurriedly pack their knapsacks, in anticipation of a sudden move. The same scenes were enacted by the members of the Third. Shoes, flannel shirts, and underwear were distributed to Col. Campbell's boys to-day.

The tents now occupied by the command will be turned over to the Government, which will reimburse the State. The volunteers will also take with them 100,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to the State. Most of the ammunition is here, but another supply is to arrive from the State arsenal at Trenton late to-night.

Col. Campbell, when asked to-day when his command would leave Sea Girt, replied that the order from Washington directed him to move at once, and that his regiment would break camp within an hour or two after the supplies arrived from Philadelphia. He said he was anxious to get away from New Jersey, and his officers and men were also eager to move. Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Plume think the regiment may not get away before Thursday.

The First Regiment will camp at Falls Church, Va., which is not far from Fort Myer and eight miles from Washington. This camp will be the rendezvous for the volunteers from the Eastern States before proceeding South.

The usual drills were gone through to-day. These included primary movements by the recruits, company and battalion drills, and the dress parade at 5:30 P. M. Thousands of spectators were on the parade ground at that hour. The bill of fare to-day included: Breakfast, sirloin steak; dinner, corned beef and cabbage; supper, beef stew, à la Camp Voorhees. Major C. B. Champlin was field Officer of the Day.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ROW.

An Unpleasant Incident in Connection with the Factional Dispute.

The bad feeling between the Smith and anti-Smith factions in the Twenty-third Regiment has resulted in an unpleasant incident, in which Col. Willis L. Ogden involuntarily played a part. One faction in the regiment circulated a rumor that Col. Smith intended to resign in order to put an end to the dissensions in the regiment, and this report was so widely circulated that in many quarters it was believed to be true.

The Nominating Committee of the regiment recently decided upon Col. Ogden, who has not been a member of the National Guard since 1881, for the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Col. Ogden, before he was officially notified of this action, was informed that Col. Smith intended to resign, and when Capts. Hamilton and Todd of the Nominating Committee came to Col. Ogden with the news of his selection, he at once wrote to Col. Smith, asking if the information he had received was correct. Col. Smith replied briefly and decisively in the negative, and Col. Ogden promptly declined the nomination.

NEW BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

Will Be Launched at Philadelphia To-morrow and Christened by Senator Morgan's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The launching of the United States battleship Alabama, which is to take place at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, is to be accompanied by less ceremony than has attended the launching of the other monster members of the country's fighting fleets.

The big ship will glide into the water somewhere near the hour of noon. According to the arrangements announced by the Washington representative of the builders, the event will be witnessed by a small party of invited guests from the capital, including the Alabama delegation in Congress and the chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department, not more than fifty or sixty in all. This will be in striking contrast with the recent launching of the Kentucky and Kearsarge, which was made the occasion of very elaborate ceremonies, and to which a great many guests were bidden.

The change is understood to be in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy, who was much annoyed by the unfortunate publicity concerning the christening of the Kentucky, and who felt that just now, when so much weightier business is on hand, it would be unwise to make any special parade of the launching of the Alabama. The Secretary will not be able to attend the ceremony himself, and he is taking no part in the arrangements therefore. The new battleship will be christened by Miss Morgan, the daughter of Senator Morgan of Alabama, a fact which is thought to be particularly appropriate, inasmuch as she is the daughter of a Confederate statesman, and the name she will bestow on the new vessel will be that once borne by a famous Confederate fighting ship.

The Alabama is the first of three first-class battleships authorized June 10, 1896, to be sent into the water. The other two ships are the Illinois and the Wisconsin, building at Newport News and San Francisco, respectively. The Alabama will have a displacement of 11,525 tons, a speed of 16 knots, a main battery of 4 thirteen-inch and 14 six-inch rapid-fire guns, with a secondary battery of 16 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, 1 Colt, and 2 field guns, and 4 torpedo tubes.

PRISON FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The British Embassy was requested recently to secure information concerning the Puerto Rican correspondent of The New York Herald named Halstead, a British subject, who was said to be undergoing torture at San Juan. On inquiry of the London Foreign Office, the Embassy is informed that Halstead was convicted of making photographs of the Puerto Rican forts, and was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The reports of torture are denied.

Pensioner Sends $20 to Help the War.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Gage to-day received in an envelope post-marked Alexandria, Ind., the sum of $20, which was accompanied by an unsigned note reading: "To help free the Cubans. From an old soldier dividing his pension." The money was deposited in the Treasury on account of the Donation to the Government Fund.

No One for Blanchard's Place.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—It is said to be the intention of Secretary Alger not to fill the vacancy of Quartermaster in charge of the transportation of volunteers, to which Chairman Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association was appointed, but who declined the honor conferred upon him.

New Summer Resort Mail Service.

A new mail service was established yesterday on the West Shore Road, between New York and Albany, for the benefit of Summer resort sojourners in the Wallkill Valley and the Catskills. A mail train will leave New York hereafter at 3:20 A. M., to carry the morning newspapers, arriving at Albany at 8:50 A. M. It will leave Albany, returning, at 9:50 A. M., arriving in New York at 3 P. M.

Entertained at Luncheon.

A number of newspaper men and city advertising agents were entertained at luncheon by Bloomingdale Brothers yesterday in their new restaurant on the second floor of the Third Avenue department store. An excellent menu had been prepared for the occasion.

RAW MEN FOR VOLUNTEERS

Army Officers Pronounce the National Guard a Failure in Providing an Army.

HALF OF IT STAYING AT HOME

Steps Taken to Get the Men Away from State Control in Order that They Can Be Drilled—Direct Enlistment Preferred.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The strength of the volunteer army, as mustered in up to 6 o'clock this afternoon, is between 70,000 and 75,000 men. According to the estimates of the Adjutant General's office not exceeding 50 per cent. of these are original National Guardsmen. The other half are raw recruits, enlisted in National Guard regiments to bring them up to the required strength. This condition of affairs is held by the War Department officials directly charged with the formation of the volunteer army to demonstrate the failure of the National Guard as the nucleus of such an army.

In the opinion of these officials it would have been less trouble, would have involved less time, confusion, and expense, to have recruited the 125,000 soldiers called for by the President directly, as the regular army is recruited, than by calling out the National Guard of the various States and Territories.

The National Guard was resorted to, it is recalled, on the theory that it afforded a body of trained soldiers practically equipped for the field. The experience of the past month has shown, War Department officials say, that this is far from being the case, and they attribute much of the vexatious delay encountered in raising the volunteer army to the fact that Federal authorities were decided as to the available strength and preparation of the citizen soldiery. These authorities were told, it is asserted, that practically the entire National Guard would volunteer, that as a whole it was well equipped, and that the only raw recruits that would have to be trained in the primary principles of soldiery and armed and equipped from head to toe would be the 15 or 20 per cent of the Guard who would be rejected on the physical examination.

Recruits All Poorly Equipped.

Instead of this, it is contended that fully half the men mustered in as members of National Guard regiments are fresh recruits, without uniforms or accoutrements, and without the slightest idea of military movements or tactics. Not only these recruits need to be armed and equipped, but the National Guard organizations themselves, according to the reports received by the Adjutant General, are far short of being as well equipped as they were represented to be. States which proudly let it be known at the very first symptom of war that they had so many soldiers "armed and equipped for the field" are now clamoring for supplies, uniforms, shoes, blankets, and guns. They have found that equipping troops for a Summer encampment of a few weeks is a very different thing from equipping them for a campaign in Cuba. The discovery has been made too late to avoid much delay in getting together the army for the invasion of the suffering isle.

As an instance of the difficulties the Adjutant General's office has encountered, it is related that one State Executive, in answer to a query as to what troops he had ready to move, wired: "Have one light battery of artillery mustered in and ready, all except guns, carriages, horses, and harness."

Another State Commander in Chief answered a similar query by saying that he had the State's quota ready, "All except the equipments." These instances, which are bona fide, are said to fairly illustrate the state of preparedness in which the National Guard regiments of many of the States are. This has put upon the supply department unexpected demands, far beyond what it was expected to cope with. It has been compelled, in other words, to equip many thousands of troops which were pictured as being already equipped.

National Guard Officers Blamed.

To put the matter in the light in which military experts here view it, the ambition and jealousy of the National Guard officers have stood between the Government and the man who is to handle the gun, and have delayed the organization of the volunteer army, while making it a far more costly institution than it would be if organized on a strictly business basis. The multiplication of regiments to provide staff and regimental positions to politicians and the sons of politicians has run the salary list up to far beyond that of the finest of the European armies. Had the volunteers been recruited from the people direct it is urged that all the friction and confusion about the retention of local officers would have been avoided. The Government would have gotten at the fighting man direct, it is pointed out, and would have been able to make a soldier out of him much more promptly. The chief energies of the War Department are now directed to getting the volunteers away from the control of their State authorities so as to begin that process. With the direct plan of enlistment, it is claimed that it is very probable that at least half of those who would have volunteered would have been National Guardsmen anyhow, so that the percentage of absolutely raw recruits would have been no more than under the present system.

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, May 16.—The War Department has reason to be gratified at the dispatch and ease with which the volunteer army is being concentrated. Within forty-eight hours from the time the order was issued for the mobilization of State troops already mustered into the regular service at this point, 8,500 men, representing six States, have reported to Major Gen. Brooke, in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters here. These soldiers have been moved, not only rapidly, but without delay or accident of any kind. Gen. Brooke has already reviewed the majority of the companies, and is gratified at the splendid appearance of the men.

The transportation facilities from Chattanooga to the park have been so thoroughly arranged that the regiments as they come in are promptly transferred, so that without any confusion they are assigned to their camp, draw their supplies, and are out of the way in time for the next arrivals.

The Third Illinois Infantry arrived at Chattanooga in three sections over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, and did not reach this point to report to Gen. Brooke until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment is in command of Col. Fred Bennitt, and is composed of twelve companies, 1,027 men and officers.

The Fourth Ohio Infantry arrived at Chattanooga at 8:30 and reached the park at noon, reporting immediately to Gen. Brooke. The regiment is in command of Col. A. B. Coit and composed of twelve companies, 1,030 men and officers.

The Fifth Illinois Infantry, Col. J. F. Culver commanding, arrived at Chattanooga at 3 o'clock A. M., and reached the park at noon, reporting at once to Gen. Brooke. The regiment has twelve companies, 1,175 men and officers.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Col. George M. Steudebaker commanding, arrived at this point at 6 o'clock. Eleven hundred men and officers comprise the regiment. The Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry arrived at 3 o'clock, and reached the park about 8 o'clock. The regiment has only eight companies, 700 men and officers. Col. D. B. Case is in command. The Fourth Pennsylvania is a famous regiment, and has figured in all the defenses of the State against lawlessness and strikers. They were at Homestead in 1892, the Hazleton strike in 1897, and the Reading strike in 1877. They are good marksmen, the majority being sharpshooters.

ARMY DISTILLING PLANTS.

Twelve to be Purchased at Once for Use in the South.

The Quartermaster's Department at the Army Building yesterday received orders to purchase twelve complete distilling plants for immediate shipment South, to be installed on the transports there. The plants are to vary in price from $300 to $2,800 each, and will produce about 1,080 barrels of water a day.

Major George H. Forney of the Army Medical Department and Major Summerhays were engaged yesterday afternoon in negotiating for the plants, and as soon as they can be purchased will be shipped to Key West by the steamship Yucatan, the last of the recently chartered transports left in port.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department in the Army Building yesterday sent 10,000 rations to the camp at Peekskill and 4,500 rations to Augusta, Me.

GENERALS ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In a general order issued at the War Department this afternoon the assignments to the different corps and other important commands are announced as follows:

Major Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, United States Army, the Department of the Pacific.

Major Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, United States Army, the First Corps and the Department of the Gulf.

Major Gen. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, United States Volunteers, the Second Corps, with headquarters at Falls Church, Virginia.

Major Gen. JAMES F. WADE, United States Volunteers, the Third Corps, reporting to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga.

Major Gen. JOHN J. COPPINGER, United States Volunteers, the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.

Major Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, United States Volunteers, the Fifth Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Major Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, United States Volunteers, to report to Major Gen. Merritt, United States Army, for duty with troops in the Department of the Pacific.

Major Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, United States Volunteers, the Sixth Corps, Chickamauga, reporting to Major Gen. Brooke.

Major Gen. FITHUGH LEE, United States Volunteers, the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.

Major Gen. JOSEPH H. WHEELER, United States Volunteers, the Cavalry Division, Tampa, Fla.

VOLUNTEERS SENT TO CAMP.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day issued orders directing regiments of volunteers which are ready to move to proceed to their rendezvousing points as follows:

Kansas—Fourteenth to San Francisco, Twenty-first to Chickamauga.

West Virginia—First to Chickamauga.

Wisconsin—Second and Third to Chickamauga.

Missouri—First and Second to Chickamauga.

Michigan—Thirty-first to Chickamauga.

Ohio—Sixth and Second and one battery of artillery to Chickamauga.

Wyoming—Battalion of infantry to San Francisco.

Colorado—Regiment to San Francisco.

Utah—Two batteries and one troop to San Francisco.

Illinois—Sixth to Washington.

Pennsylvania—Sixth, Thirteenth, Twelfth, and Eighth to Washington.

Maryland—Fifth to Chickamauga.

New York—Sixty-fifth to Washington.

New Hampshire—First to Chickamauga.

Massachusetts—Sixth to Washington and Eighth to Chickamauga.

Georgia—Second to Tampa.

Idaho—Infantry battalion to San Francisco.

Illinois—First, Third, and Fifth Infantry to Chickamauga.

Ohio—First and Fourth Infantry to Chickamauga.

New Jersey—First to Washington.

New York—Fourteenth, Second, Twelfth, and Ninth to Chickamauga.

The orders to the Ninth New York originally were for Washington, but later they were changed for Chickamauga.

J. S. Mosby's Unaccepted Offer.

O. S. Cockey, General Agent in this city of the Grand Trunk Railway system, has received a letter from the Confederate veteran John S. Mosby, regarding the latter's tender of his services as a soldier to this Government. The head of the noted "Mosby's Rangers" of the civil war is in San Francisco, and as the result of a mishap last year he is minus the sight of one eye. Nevertheless, he wrote to Gen. Miles, offering to enter the United States service. He tells Mr. Cockey that in making this tender he did not say a word about rank, and that much that has been printed about the incident is untrue. Gen. Miles, he says, acted like a soldier in the affair, and the non-acceptance of his services is attributable to other influences. The veteran closes his letter with this remark: "I am not in the least chagrined; having done my duty, I am satisfied."

Sons of Pickett and Longstreet.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Gen. Walker, Representative from Virgania, presented sons of Gen. Pickett, who made the famous charge at Gettysburg, and of Gen. Longstreet, to the President to-day. The young men are anxious for staff appointments. The President gave them assurance that they doubtless would be provided for. Gen. Walker also is anxious to go to the front himself. The President said that if Gen. Walker continued to insist on going he would give him a command, if possible, but urged that his services were needed in Congress.

Gen. Guenther for Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The 15,000 or more troops who are to be concentrated at Washington will be commanded for the present by Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther, who has just been promoted from Colonel of the Fourth Artillery. His assignment, however, is only temporary and for the purpose of putting the soldiers in a thoroughly organized condition. Gen. Guenther is now Commandant at the Washington Barracks, and will take the place to which Senator Sewell of New Jersey was originally assigned.

Connecticut Regiment Offered.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Col. Burple of Connecticut, who is in Washington to-day, formally tendered the Government the services of a regiment of infantry from his State. Secretary Alger explained his appreciation of Col. Burple's offer, but informed him that the department would not be able to avail itself of it, for the reason that the apportionment of troops from Connecticut was already full.

SIOUX AND APACHES FEARED.

DENVER, May 16.—Col. Sumner, in command of the Department of the Colorado, to-day sent two troops of cavalry recruited in this city for the regular army to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to protect settlers against anticipated raids of the Apaches. He has also asked the War Department for authority to send troops to Fort Niobrara, Neb., as settlers in that vicinity have appealed for protection, fearing an uprising of the Sioux at Pine Ridge.

Flag Makers Overrun with Orders.

A representative of the National Equipment Company at 10 East Twenty-third Street, called on Deputy Quartermaster Kimball yesterday and stated that his company, which had a contract for supplying 500 flags and a number of tents for the army, could not get the flags done in time, owing to the backwardness of the bunting mills in Lowell, Mass., which, he said, are overrun with orders.

RACING AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

Heliobas Wins the Wenonah Stakes, the Event of the Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—Four favorites, one second choice, and one long shot finished first at Churchill Downs to-day. The Wenonah Stakes, the event of the day, was won by Heliobas, Nutt making a poor ride on the Barrister. The much-vaunted Great Land finished last of the four good colts that faced the flag. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs; selling. Grievance, 107, (Hill,) 2 to 5, won; Lost Time, 105, (Barrett,) 20 to 1, second; Flavius, 97, (Knight,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:50½. Little Dutch, Schanken, Miser Dance, Glad Hand, and Annowan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Paul Kauvar, 116, (Knapp,) 7 to 5, won; Joe Clark, 111, (Martin,) 3 to 5, second; The Planter, 110, (Everett,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:59¼. Tonto, Annie Taylor, and Elkin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap; one mile. Isabey, 100, (Beauchamp,) 13 to 5, won; Boanerges, 107, (Martin,) 9 to 5, second; Gid Law, 108, (Nutt,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Rosinante, Ferroll, and Three Bars also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Wenonah Stakes; four and a half furlongs; value $1,300. Heliobas, 118, (Hill,) 7 to 5, won; The Barrister, 118, (Nutt,) 9 to 5, second; Manuel, 113, (Morrison,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:56¼. Great Land also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Teucer, 110, (Beauchamp,) 13 to 5, won; Miss C., 87, (Weaver,) 3 to 1, second; Frank Wagner, 92, (Southard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Volley Fuse, Bob Walker, Caius, Crook, The Star of Bethlehem, Don Campbell, Gunst, [illegible] Arago, Fristy, and Horicon also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Amateur, 104, (Barrett,) 4 to 1, won; Purity, 102, (Southard,) 15 to 1, second; Suydam, 110, (Conley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Cyclone, Rey Salazar, Fred Broans, Bertha Nell, Sedan, Lady Flight, and Onagon also ran.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, at seven pounds under the scale. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Octagon	133	Mont d'Or	111
Our Johnny	129	Geisha	[illegible]
Royal Stag	127	Black Dude	[illegible]
Blarney Stone	127	Beekman	[illegible]
Previous	118	Tinkler	[illegible]
Traverser	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500; selling allowances. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Our Johnny	115	Squan	105
Hanwell	110	Charentus	104
Arabian	109	Louise N.	[illegible]
Gov. Sheehan	109	Blue Away	[illegible]
Double Quick	109	Charagrace	101
Ben Ronald	108	Great Bend	100
Tanis	108	Long Acre	98
Braw Lad	107	Babieca	92
Hanlon	107	Filament	87
Refugee	105	Plantain	84

THIRD RACE.—The Baychester Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1897. The Withers mile.

Sly Fox	118	Danforth	110
Sailor King	118	Charagrace	110
Mirthful	110	Swiftmas	107
Murillo	110	Geisha	102
Flax Spinner	110		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old, to carry 105 pounds. Four and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Saccharine	105	Merry Heart	105
Sir Christopher	105	Lady Dora	105
Sagasta	105	Sweet Caporal	105
L'Amity	105	Specialist	105
Simla	105	Loiter	105
Subject	105	Jean Ingelow	105
Whiplash	105	Ornamental	105
Onondaga's Pride	105	Water Girl	105
Belle of H.	105	Amorita	105

FIFTH RACE.—The Claremont Highweight Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Last six and one-half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Cleophus	134	Damien	126
George Keene	128	Merry Prince	123
Thomas Cat	128	Ruskin	106

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Howard Mann	126	Mont d'Or	114
Cleophus	125	Wild Warrior	109
The Manxman	120	Knight of the Garter	106
Imperator	115	Whistling Coon	104

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Rain Prevents the New York-Washington Game—Chicago Wins in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	17	4	.810
Cleveland	16	7	.696
Boston	14	9	.609
New York	11	8	.579
Baltimore	9	7	.563
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
Brooklyn	9	9	.500
Pittsburg	11	11	.500
Chicago	10	10	.500
St. Louis	5	14	.263
Louisville	6	19	.240
Washington	4	15	.211

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 4.
Other games—Rain.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

After one inning of the New York-Washington game had been played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon it was postponed on account of rain. A light rain began to fall at 4 o'clock, but both Captains consented to begin. Umpire Lynch, however, called a halt when the rain developed, and after waiting the stipulated thirty minutes the game was called off. The Senators had scored one run in their half of the first inning on a fumble by Davis of Gettman's grounder, Selbach's long fly to Van Haltren, and Doyle's base hit to left field. Rusie was in the points for the locals and Swaim officiated for the visitors.

The Boston-Brooklyn game in Boston was also postponed on account of rain, as were the Baltimore-Philadelphia and St. Louis-Pittsburg games. The New Yorks and Washingtons will play two games at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The first game will begin at 1:30.

Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 4.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.—The Chicagos found Young just to their liking to-day, and hit him hard from start to finish. Both teams played very ragged in the field. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Chicago	1	0	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	—12
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 19; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 8. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue; Cleveland, Young and Criger.

Yale Suffers Another Defeat.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—Yale was defeated to-day by the University of Virginia nine in a five-inning game by a score of 4 to 0. The visitors outplayed Yale in almost every way. Score:

University of Virginia	1	0	1	0	2	—4
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—University of Virginia, 8; Yale, 1. Errors—University of Virginia, [illegible]; Yale, [illegible]. Batteries—Hall and Sullivan; Summersgill and Hill.

PROPOSALS.

$175,000,
CITY OF TRENTON
WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., May 16th, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1898, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing Jan. 1, 1927.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the City Treasurer's office of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may elect.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to deposit a certified check on a National Bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from Jan. 1, 1898. One year's interest from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, being interest which must be paid within thirty days of the award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose offer may be deemed most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES
ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS . . . . CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
38 Vesey St.

SEE THE DUNLOP DETACHABLE
TIRE
ON
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AT
Geo. N. Pierce
& Co.,
105 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1898.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
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One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Fra Diavolo—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Diplomacy—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Citizen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pink Dominos—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—1:30 and 3:30 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—La Boheme—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE INTERESTS OF THE POWERS.

The Schleswig-Holstein question was scarcely more baffling to the serious investigator than the joint and several policies of the six great powers of Europe toward each other and toward the United States. We know that France, still aflame with revengeful passion, some years ago made an alliance with Russia, of which the plain intent was the formation of a combination powerful enough to crush Germany. We have heard much, too, of the Dreibund, which unites Germany, Austria, and Italy in an alliance which has brought Italy to the verge of bankruptcy in her effort to maintain the fleets and forces demanded of her by the terms of the agreement. There is also some ground for the belief that the Czar, the Kaiser, and the Emperor of Austria have a personal understanding amounting to an alliance. It has been asserted that, multiplying these wheels within wheels, Russia has a secret understanding with Germany far more important and controlling than her treaty with France, whose interests would be shamelessly sacrificed if the Czar had to make a choice between his two great and good friends. Finally, England stands aloof, in splendid isolation, but avowing a readiness to join us in an alliance for the defense and furtherance of our common interests, which are the interests of civilization.

We can only imperfectly divine the manner and the degree in which the interests of these European powers are affected by our war with Spain and the views they are likely to entertain of the terms of the treaty which will terminate it, although it can already be foreseen that the instrument we shall present for Spain's signature will leave her no outlying possessions except the Canaries and the Balearic Islands. French bankers, we know, have large interests in Spanish securities, and they have been able to exercise a wholly mischievous influence upon the people of France and upon its newspapers, the opinions of the latter, as is notorious, being a purchasable commodity. The French Government, while suspected with more or less justice of a strong leaning to Spain, has given us no cause of complaint. It would appear that thus far the interest of France in retaining our friendship by strictly neutral behavior is greater than the sum of her interests in Spain.

Russia has no visible and substantial interest in our trouncing of Spain save that arising from her policy in the East, which we have no reason to believe has ever included the acquisition of the Philippines. The press of St. Petersburg is not unfriendly to us, and there is no cause to expect the great empire of the Czar to depart from its long-time policy of regard and sympathy with the United States. Especially is it preposterous to suppose that the German Kaiser would ever persuade Russia, which is peculiarly friendly to us, and France, which is peculiarly hostile to Germany, to enter a triple alliance with himself for the purpose of staying the hand of the United States uplifted against Spain. Germany may have coveted the Philippines. But desire confers no title, while conquest does confer one which has been acknowledged in all ages to be indefeasible. We shall hold the Philippines forever if we do not release them until so bidden by Germany.

Italy and Austria may be left out of the reckoning. Neither of them is a country of initiative in European politics, and they have no interest that would be served by interference save the family interest of the Austrian Emperor in the welfare of the Queen Regent.

When we turn to the consideration of the interest these great powers have in attending strictly to their own affairs while we attend to ours we come at once upon more solid ground. Remote and shadowy projects of territorial adventure in the Far East and sympathy for a dying neighbor will not be permitted to imperil the immediate and immensely greater interests involved in the commercial relations of which the cash results are presented in this short table:

OUR TRADE WITH THE POWERS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain	$478,444,592	$167,947,820
Germany	123,784,453	111,210,614
France	56,287,631	67,530,231
Italy	21,377,761	19,067,352
Russia	7,593,962	3,199,659
Austria	3,759,700	8,153,328

The sundering of these trade relations would smite the European powers with a double disaster. Food products make up a great part of our exports to them. Cut these off and their people suffer. Our imports from them are almost entirely manufactured goods. To stop the outflow of their manufactures would ruin their mill owners, deprive their operatives of their wages, and check their industrial development, to which all these countries, notably Germany, are giving solicitous attention. France and Germany are considered to be the two nations whose animosity has been most deeply stirred by our dealings with Spain. Together they sent us last year $178,000,000 worth of merchandise. Their interest in Spain and the Philippines is not worth anything like that annual sum.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

One can deliver himself to a great variety of conjectures upon the purpose of the Spanish squadron. What is entirely evident is that it has thrown away the advantage it gained by an unobserved passage across the Atlantic and has missed an opportunity that will not recur.

When the squadron was reported at Martinique there is reason to believe that it had already left Martinique for some hours, after learning all that was known in Madrid concerning the positions of the American fleet. The explanation of the officials of the cable line at St. Pierre seems to dispose of the accusation against the good faith of the French authorities at Martinique. It seems to have been by the choice of the commander of the Yale that the slow method of communication was taken. At any rate the Spaniards knew that Admiral Sampson had withdrawn all the formidable vessels from the blockading squadron, and had gone to Puerto Rico to engage in an ineffectual and not entirely intelligible bombardment of San Juan. They knew also that the Flying Squadron was still at Hampton Roads. By steaming straight for Cuba they could have found the blockade maintained by vessels very much below their own class, which could neither fight them nor escape from them. They might have circumnavigated Cuba, destroying or capturing anything that they could have fallen in with, and have established themselves in Havana, supporting the forts and supported by them, and with the power to boast that they had completely broken the blockade and beaten the Yankee fleet.

That would have done them no good in the long run. The peculiarity of their position is that nothing could have done them any good in the long run. But they had the chance of performing a feat of arms that would have soothed "Spanish pride" and in the same degree exasperated American feeling, and they might, by timely sallies from a Cuban port, have greatly prolonged and complicated the question of our invasion of Cuba and indefinitely have postponed the inevitable end. That would have been a result worthy of the dispatch of a squadron comprising all that there is of effective fighting force in the Spanish Navy.

It is announced from Madrid that the Spanish Admiral is not hampered in his operations by orders from his capital. Consequently the whole responsibility is upon him of missing the opportunity which upon leaving Martinique he found open to him. Instead of seizing it, and making the best of his way to Cuba, he made a long detour to the southwestward, apparently to receive fuller information, when his information was ample already, and also to keep an appointment with a collier. But if he had gone to Cuba there was nobody to prevent him from access to whatever stores of coal there might be in the Spanish harbors. Neither was there anything to prevent him from supplying himself from the stores of the American blockaders, which were at his mercy. An enterprising sailor would have seen and seized the opportunity to repeat on the coast of Cuba the operations by which an enterprising sailor destroyed the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay.

But the opportunity has passed. While Admiral Cervera has been dallying off the Venezuelan coast, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have been making up for the start which the Spanish squadron had over them and of which he did not take advantage. If, upon being ordered out of Dutch waters, he has steered for Cuba, he will find one or the other of these squadrons there before him. He may find them both, and if his coal endurance and his natural reluctance to encounter a superior force keep him cruising about in the Caribbean a few days longer, he may find, when he is at last brought to bay and forced to give battle, that the two squadrons have been joined by the Oregon, the most formidable battleship in the American Navy. That is the result for which we must hope. The weakest of our squadrons is that of Commodore Schley. On paper it is inferior to the Spanish squadron, which of course would not prevent its commander from thinking himself fortunate if he fell in with Admiral Cervera's force, nor from engaging it instantly. But it is more desirable, from every point of view except that of a naval officer in pursuit of professional renown, that we should be able to concentrate upon the Spanish squadron a force against which resistance would be hopeless and suicidal. That would be the surest means of preventing useless bloodshed. If he were confronted with a force plainly irresistible it is to be hoped that the Spanish Admiral would have sense and humanity enough to avoid by surrender a conflict which could end only in the annihilation of his squadron. It should be and doubtless is the object of our naval strategy to confront him with such a force.

REKINDLED PATRIOTISM.

During the American civil war the combatants, North and South, were actuated by a well-defined idea. On the one side of the line they were fighting for independence—separation. On the other side they were fighting for the unity of the country—for the maintenance of the Federal Union. Obviously the issue involved in the present struggle is far less clearly outlined in the popular mind. The average citizen, to employ a familiar phrase, would probably make reply that we are fighting to avenge the Maine, and that cause of war is most conspicuous in the mental vision of many of the fighters, whether they are on the decks of the warships or making their way to the desolated fields of Cuba. Other and more reflective citizens of the Republic are ready to swear that it is high time that the power of their mighty, chivalrous, and puissant country should arouse to free a neighboring people from the most cruel oppression that has been permitted to exist in this hemisphere. But, after all, without admitting motives of revenge or reasoning out the logic of the present situation, it is evident that the great popular heart is stirred by one motive—love of country. It is a grand, patriotic impulse that unites the whole people in this crisis; for the dominant thought is that this is our country's war, "our country—right or wrong." It is this impulse, which does not stay to chop logic or to argue backward for the establishment of the righteousness of our cause, that moves the vast majority of Americans to uphold the action of the National Government. To dullards and cold-blooded aliens all this may seem the merest abstraction; but to the men and women of the American Republic it is a very real thing.

The present generation has never witnessed such an outpouring of the sentiment of patriotism as the war with Spain has evoked. Never before have the National colors been so profusely, so universally displayed in city, town, and village. Never before has the younger generation of men been so profoundly stirred by allusions to the country's cause. Never before in their briefer experience have gatherings of men and women, convoked for other purposes, been so quickly responsive to any chance expression of the thought that lies uppermost in the minds of all—our country's cause. Whatever may have been thought of the wisdom or the unwisdom of the successive steps that have brought us where we are, whatever may be the outcome of the contest into which we have flung ourselves, this is the battle of our beloved country, and millions of patriotic hearts beat more tumultuously when that chord is struck. It is the innate love of country that sleeps in every honest breast which now leaps up with shouts and cheers at the sight of the flag, at the sound of the anthem of the free. The men who wear the warlike uniform of the Nation's defenders on land or on sea are welcomed and bidden godspeed on their way. The National colors fly from the church spires of every denomination of American Christians, decorate the homes, factories, and industrial establishments of the land, and from one end of the Union to the other there is a universal eruption of the National emblem. At last the voice of faction is hushed. The people are united in the support of the cause of our common country.

This ebullition of patriotic sentiment is not evanescent; neither is it superficial. It is the inevitable manifestation of a feeling that will, we trust and believe, always abide in the great heart of the American people. For a time it may be dormant. For a time it may seem to be impossible of an awakening, and pessimists may despair of a nation apparently given wholly to selfish pursuits. But let the occasion arise, and, without stopping to "ask the reason why," the National spirit flames up, masterful and uncontrollable.

It is needless to expatiate on the value of this unexpected manifestation of a nation's spirit. More true of Americans than of any other people it may be said that "they love their land because it is their own, and scorn to give aught other reason why." And, although war is always to be deplored and to be avoided as long as avoidance is consistent with honor, not the least among the tremendous consequences possible to the war upon which we have entered will be that new kindling of the fires of patriotism which now light up all the land. It is nearly forty years since our people have heard a call to arms. During that period many events of importance have occurred to us, and it is well for us, well for the generations that shall come after us, that the present awakening finds us a united and concordant Nation. One of the results that will undoubtedly issue from this war must be an increased respect for American prowess and American power among all nations. But better than this will be the unifying of our people and the uplifting of our own ideals of patriotism. For many years to come the bright emblem of our National Union will be more than ever regarded with affectionate pride throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land.

BLANCO'S DEFENSE.

It is evident that Blanco has still a good many soldiers who are in a condition for smart fighting. Wherever we have attempted to make a landing on the Island of Cuba, whether for reconnoissance or with arms and supplies for the rebels, we have been met by a sufficient Spanish force, usually of cavalry, well armed and capable of making our undertaking difficult and dangerous. The attempt of Capt. Dorst of the Gussie to land 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition on the coast of Pinar del Rio was repulsed with such promptness and spirit as to lead to the conclusion that the Spaniards are not only able to communicate readily along the shore, but that they have troops enough to form a very efficient coast guard.

When the fleet of Admiral Cervera has been met and overcome we shall, of course, be able to adopt entirely different tactics for the protection of our landing parties. It will then be possible to employ the rapid-fire and machine guns of our cruisers against the coast guards of Blanco and to land large masses of troops at any desired point. All the fortifications except those of Havana itself will be destroyed and the power of the enemy for defense will be reduced until no shelter is left him except behind the works at the chief city.

The effect must inevitably be to drive into Havana all the troops now scattered along the coast line and detailed or garrisoning the smaller fortifications. With the people and the soldiers shut up in Havana hard pressed for food the addition of several thousand more mouths to feed will be most unwelcome, and may be speedily decisive of the struggle.

Whether to subdue Havana by starvation or by assault and bombardment will be the first question to come up for consideration after we have attended to the Cape Verde fleet. The place is well defended by powerful guns. They would do us some damage if we attempted to reduce the forts as Admiral Sampson went against the works at San Juan. Possibly something may be attempted with the Buffalo, now coming up the Brazilian coast with the Oregon. Her dynamite guns have no great range, not more than a mile and a half at the utmost, but if under cover of night and audacity she should succeed in getting near enough to Morro Castle to drop one of her projectiles inside, the consequences would be most unpleasant for the garrison. There is no fortress on earth that can withstand the explosion of several hundred pounds of dynamite in its inside.

Of course there would be no object in Blanco's holding out after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Refusal to surrender would merely sacrifice human lives without the slightest resulting advantage to Spain or her "honor." Unfortunately, Spaniards do not reason or fight in that way. Human life is so little worth to them that they sacrifice it in the bull ring for the amusement of the people, and a proposition so reasonable as the surrender of a town that could not possibly be held would not impress a General of that proud and foolish race.

The rumors of the appearance of a second, and even of a third, Spanish squadron among the Lesser Antilles may probably be disregarded with safety. On the one hand it is improbable that Spain would strip her own coast of all naval defenses. On the other it is probable that all of her men-of-war, which upon inspection were found fit to cross the Atlantic and to fight after crossing, would be assembled to meet the naval force which is so clearly superior to any part of them. The squadron which was ordered from Curacao yesterday is the fighting force of Spain on this side of the Atlantic, and, for the work before it, has need of reinforcement and can spare no detachment. It is the only Spanish force that could endanger the Oregon and her consorts. As for the torpedo boats, they have been, and may again be, useful as scouts, but on the high seas that is their chief usefulness. A torpedo boat bears about the same relation to a fighting ship that a venomous snake bears to a man with a gun. If the man is asleep, or wading through long grass, the snake may be very formidable. But when the armed man meets the snake on the highway, it is not the man that is in danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Before indulging in any more denunciation of the French at Martinique for supplying the Spanish fleet with coal, it might be well for the people of this country to investigate with some care what foundation there is for a truly shocking rumor which comes from Philadelphia. This story—which The Press of that city prints under the cautiously significant heading of "Treasonable if True"—is to the effect that about a month ago the agent of a Spanish coal dealer at Havana visited Philadelphia and negotiated with local merchants for a large quantity of the precious mineral. So much is known, and the rest is inference from the fact that soon after the Spanish agent's departure several foreign steamers were chartered to carry full loads of coal to the Cuban capital. Before the vessels could sail the Government put an embargo on the exportation of fuel to Spanish ports, and clearance papers were refused by the Collector of the Port. Thereupon, the destination of the chartered steamers was changed, at least in some cases, to Martinique; and there is a theory, which not a few Philadelphians put in plain words, that if the Spaniards obtained any coal at Fort de France, it came from American mines, and was shipped from the Quaker City by men whose patriotism was not fervent enough to withstand the chilling influence of Spanish gold. The suspected dealers have been questioned to no effect. They admit the sale of the coal, but deny that they had any reason to suppose that it was for use in the furnaces of Spanish men-of-war. So far as the transaction showed on its face, the fuel went to men whose long-established business it is to supply foreign merchant steamers, and the Collector of the Port had no power, whatever his suspicions, to interfere with cargoes destined for neutral countries. The matter is an extremely interesting one, and it is to be hoped that sooner or later all its mysteries may be cleared up.

—A contemporary complains of "Rear Admiral" as an inept title for a man so eminently qualified for keeping in front as is the conqueror of Manila. The point is not ill-taken, but designations of rank are queer, anyhow, and few of them will stand much examination by philologists. And "Admiral" itself which this critic claims for his hero, is about the queerest of the lot. The word is the remnant of an Arabic phrase, of which the beginning was "ameer," or "emir," and it came to us—alas, that the truth must be told!—straight from Spain. "Amir-al-bahr" meant "ruler of the sea." When the "bahr" was dropped, of course, the article should have gone, too, but it didn't, and when some overwise person put in a "d" because he thought he knew that the word was Latin, it became as absurd a muddle as the dictionary contains—which is saying a good deal.

—London has had a School of Medicine for Women nearly a quarter of a century, but during most of that time the enterprise has had to encounter the prejudice and opposition which every attempt to invade a masculine monopoly always creates. In England, as elsewhere, the experiment so vehemently denounced has slowly won approval, and now that some magnificently equipped laboratories are added to the school, the final disappearance of all reprehension is to be marked in the way most conclusive to British minds. In other words, the new buildings are to be opened and dedicated by the Princess of Wales. It has often been stated by the critics of women doctors that they have never done any original work, but hitherto the answer has been ready that women have had in this profession only the most meagre opportunities for display of anything more than knowledge and skill. In London for the future all such drawbacks will cease, for no medical school could be better provided with the means of investigation than that of the women. The structure to be opened on July 11 forms the eastern end of the plan that is to be completed as soon as funds can be collected, and which will have an imposing frontage on Hunter Street, Brunswick Square. Including the basement, in which the study of physics will be pursued, the building is of four stories, and with its costly scientific fittings and appliances will cost £10,000. Upon the second floor is the department for physiological study, its long tables furnished with abundant water supply and small marble tanks. An electric lamp is suspended over each student's place, and an arc lamp of great power will be available for lantern demonstrations. The dissecting room at the top of the building is lighted from the roof, and has granolithic paving in a warm terra cotta color for the floor. The walls are lined with glazed tiles of a pretty shade of green, while slabs of dark slate let into them will serve as blackboards to the lecturers. On the ground floor is the chemical laboratory, distempered in cream color, but as this will be used for the opening ceremony, its fittings are not as yet fixed. There are, of course, teachers' rooms and apartments for smaller classes on each floor. The stairs are broad and easy, and are of concrete. Space has been kept for a demonstration theatre, which will be begun, if possible, in the Autumn, and between the present and the projected wings will be preserved a pleasant open quadrangle.

PERSONAL.

—Widely dissimilar views as to the war's probable duration are expressed by Admiral Bancroft Gherardi and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. The former does not look for a cessation of hostilities in less than three years. "It is a great mistake," he told a recent interviewer, "to suppose that the Spanish are not fighters. They have some very good ships. Our own are much better handled than it is possible for them to handle theirs, but still they know how to fight their vessels, and we lack tremendously in the line of torpedo-boat destroyers, of which Spain has several excellent examples." Of course the Admiral has no doubts as to the ultimate result. "We were not prepared for such a condition of affairs as now exists," he said, "but with our resources we can remedy the defects in our navy in a remarkably short space of time." The ex-Minister to Spain fixed a year as the limit of the conflict, and he saw but one end to it. "The truth about sea power," he declared in explanation of his opinion, "is that you must be able not only to build ships and to make big guns—any one can do that—but you must fight your ships, and there are only two powers in the world today which can win on the water—England and America." When questioned as to the chance that Cuba will some day become a part of the United States, Gen. Sickles evaded the point with some ingenuity, and propounded a decidedly curious theory as to why we joined to our declaration of war an explicit disavowal of the intention to annex the island. "Europe," he declared, "took this to mean a desire to placate her; it was, in reality, only for the reassurance of our own people, whose policy has been wholly opposed to colonial conquest." There is enough in that view of the case to make it worth the careful consideration of our Continental enemies—and perhaps to decrease their estimate of our regard for their opinions.

—There is much more of vigor than of elegance in the phrase "jumped on with both feet," and if, in other days, a London editor had anathematized it as an "Americanism" the chances are that we would have accepted his criticism as accurate. Much as the metaphor resembles some of those which are peculiarly our own, however, it seems to have been invented by a Briton of the Britons, and he used it, moreover, in a grave work of history. The words had their first appearance, in the sense of a fierce and successful attack, in Sir Charles James Napier's "Peninsular War," and they described the way in which Wellington destroyed Spain's great frontier fortress at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. Whether in England, as here, the phrase was added to the treasures of slang is a question that is not unworthy of Mr. Andrew Lang's attention. It is one of the very few not yet discussed by him, and he will doubtless be grateful for the suggestion of a topic.

—That a stock broker with a taste for "curios" should get the better of dealers in those mysterious articles of merchandise seems almost impossible, and yet one of them has just done it, and he was a London stock broker at that. His name is John Robertson, and the details of his triumph deserve reproduction. Mr. Robertson, having acquired riches, decided to go into art, and made wholesale purchases from the firm of Jones & Lyon. His object, according to the account before us, was to give his new house "ancestry and effect." Be that as it may, he bought antiques to the amount of £589 17s., and he gave a check for £500—the rest to be paid later on. But at the agreed date Mr. Robertson declined to disburse the balance, and was accordingly sued for it. The plaintiffs insisted on their bona fides, and maintained that as the price of each article was agreed on at the time of purchase, it was useless now to attempt to draw back. On the other hand, Mr. Robertson (through his counsel) maintained that he had been hopelessly misled. Several of the things sold to him as specimens of early art were, if not exactly hot from the oven, at all events quite new, and others for which he paid £3 were only worth as many shillings. A set of china ornaments for which he was debited 30s. was obtainable at any store for 1s. 11½d. He offered to return the whole of the articles bought for £200—thus losing £300 on the transaction, but the plaintiffs declined to take the goods back on any terms, as the remainder of the collection had been disposed of. Curios, they said, were curios. Their intrinsic value might be nil, but their price depended on the demand. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, holding that as Messrs. Jones & Lyon refused to take Mr. Robertson's offer about the return of the goods they had been amply paid with the £500 check.

A PLEA FOR A STRONG NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the immediate results of the present war has been to call with particular emphasis the attention of the American people to our navy. There is no branch of the Government service more deserving of the people's interest and warmest support than is the navy, and yet, as we contemplate the past, we cannot view with enthusiasm the niggardly policy of Congress on the one hand and the apathy of a large number of Americans on the other. For years earnest advocates of a navy suitable to our needs have appealed on the floors of Congress to hearts and minds of marble.

The solicitude of the friends of the navy for an increase of power has time and again been met by the assertion that the United States did not require a strong naval establishment, because we were primarily a peace-loving Nation, bent on the expansion of our commercial and other interests, and, in fact, too far removed by distance from possible European complications. To-day, in view of the present war, it must be realized that the position of the obstructionists to a powerful navy hold, and have held, a false and untenable position. After this war it surely will not be possible for any patriotic American to doubt the necessity for a navy which shall be fully able to protect every mile of our great coast line, and carry our glorious flag to victory abroad if the occasion arise.

When once the American conscience is awakened and educated to the crying needs of the navy, the people will not begrudge liberal appropriations, nor will public men at Washington be seen opposing such appropriation. Let us, then, build a navy which shall be so powerful that it will be a lasting guarantee of peace, and a credit to this magnificent country. The character of the ships to be constructed may safely be left to those in authority; but to those advocates of this type of vessel, or that type as being superior to another, it may be well to remark that, as in the army, cavalry, artillery, and infantry have their appointed place and work, so, too, in the navy, battleships, cruisers, coast-defense monitors, and torpedo boats, are all valuable in particular and peculiar ways, whereas no one type of vessel would be serviceable without being reinforced by the others.

As the smoke clears from the scenes of the naval battles of 1898, may we not hope that likewise a clearer understanding may be given to all our people rightly to appreciate the requirements of the American Navy?

It is a navy glorious in historic deeds, and full worthy to command the highest admiration and confidence of every true American. Let us, then, resolve that in the future no backward steps shall be taken in the upbuilding of this bulwark of defense. Long live the American Navy!

W. G. ABBOT.

New York, May 16, 1898.

Naming Camps.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The army regulations forbid "praise or censure" of superiors by subordinates. Laudation of superiors, by official compliments of any sort, has always been regarded as improper in army circles; and hence posts and camps have always been named for distinguished officers who had died in the service. That rule generally obtained in the best days of our militia organization, and our camps have generally been named for dead soldiers. In one instance a camp was named for a Governor, while he was in office, and it did not meet his approval. The real reason for the rule is that action of subordinates naming camps in orders for the superiors smacks a little of toadyism.

NUGGETS.

Always Clear.

"While any good luck that comes to us is classified as a dispensation of Providence," said the Cumminsville Sage, "we readily recognize the fact that it belongs to the 'wise' instead of the 'mysterious' species."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Limited.

Disgruntled Passenger—I thought this was the limited express.

Conductor—That's what it's called, Sir.

Passenger—Huh! What is there limited about it?

Conductor, (after reflecting)—The time for meals.—New York Weekly.

A Sad Outcome.

"I thought I would cure my daughter of an extravagant fondness for candy by letting her clerk in a candy store."

"Well, how did it work?"

"Here's her employer's bill for what she ate the first week; either he is a ruined man or I am."—Detroit Free Press.

Cigars and Nervousness.

"You're nervous," said the doctor.

"Quite right," admitted the patient. "That's why I sent for you."

"The only thing for you to do," explained the doctor, "is to give up smoking entirely."

"I don't smoke at all," answered the patient.

"Ah!" said the doctor. "Then the thing for you to do is to smoke a good cigar or a pipe occasionally. It has a very soothing effect."

It's easy to prescribe when you know how.—Chicago Post.

A PHILOSOPHER OF MIDDLE-AGE.

Will Templer in American Agriculturist.

"I am fifty to-day," cried a middle-aged man,
"I am healthy and sound to the core,
And according to Solomon there should remain
Unto me yet of years a full score.
But statistics have proved, they have proved beyond doubt,
That the chances do not favor me,
And I'm doubtful myself, when it comes to the pinch,
That the threescore-and-ten mark I'll see.

"I have worried a lot since I started this trip,
I have fretted at weather and friends,
I have fought night and day in the struggle for gold,
Felt the joy and the woe that it sends.
Now, take notice, I've quit, for it profits me not,
When at best I've of years but a score,
To be dealing in jealousies, bickerings, strife,
Not to speak of a dozen things more;
So I'll just live along—do the best that I can,
Leaving others to plot and connive,
I will hail with rejoicing the sun of each day,
Thanking God that he's left me alive."

MUSICAL AND DRAMA

Puccini's "La Boheme" Sung in Italian Last Night at Wallack's Theatre.

PLENTY OF CHEAP OPERA

The Stock Company Experiment Begun at the Herald Square Theatre—The New Afterpiece at Olympia.

Puccini's "La Bohème," an opera which has won considerable fame in Europe, was performed for the first time in New York last night by a company, like the opera, new to this city. It is called the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company from La Scala Theatre, Milan, Italy. It is hardly likely that the company came as a body from La Scala, but it is by no means improbable that all its members have at some time sung in the classic abode of mediocrity. There is hardly an Italian singer living who has not sung in La Scala at least once. It is a large theatre, and there is room in it for much evil. The members of the company heard last night have recently been singing in Mexico, a country which has enthusiasm to spare. On their way hither they have sung in some of our Western cities and have met with favor. They are on their way back to sunny Italy, in spite of the bread riots, and they have tarried a while at Gotham to glad us with their joyful song. Let us be duly thankful.

Puccini's "La Boheme" is founded on a story by Henry Murger. There is nothing new in the story, but as material for an opera libretto it offered considerable attraction to a composer of the young Italian school. The theory of these gentlemen is that they present through the medium of music human life as it is. They refuse to idealize. They scorn heroics. They seek the rhythms of every-day hearts and profess to lay bare to us the tragedies that dwell in the experiences of the common people. Ah, what a boon are those common people! Lo, they do all those things that the lords and ladies did in the old-time dramas and novels and operas, but they wear common clothes and speak in the tongue of the streets, and therefore we find ourselves in a new world. Come, let us write a libretto which shall read like a French play by Sardou. That is new, is it not? Voila, a suitable book for Signor Puccini. Does Dumas occasionally smile at us from the pages? Well, what better could you ask? Did not Dumas write "Camille"? Go to, then. The soprano has consumption also. To be sure, Violette Valery also had it, but what a ridiculous costume Alfredo wore! Here is Rodolfo, a poverty-stricken poet, who wears very bad clothes and—Heaven be praised—has no "Di provenza" father. Mimi, his love, shall die of consumption and Gaston and Niniche shall be there, but you will not recognize them. Why? Because the music is of the new Italian school. It is like that of Mascagni and Leoncavallo. Yet one can fancy he sees Verdi smiling through his beard. Sardonic old man! He knows that when these things are dead and buried beyond all redemption, foolish people will go to hear his "Travista" and wise ones will shout "Bravo!" at his wonderful "Falstaff."

The libretto of "La Boheme" is smart. It appears to be profound. It is not. It is just smart. The Frenchmen do those things better. They pretend less. They write frankly for the theatre. As for Puccini's music, that was made on a last which we now know very well indeed. It is a last that was made familiar to us in "Cavalleria," and in "Pagliacci." There is nothing in this pattern that Verdi has not made, but it is trimmed differently. There is an abundance of melody in this "Boheme." There is grace, there is force, there is even passion at times. But there is not much soul to it after all. It is all intensely modern in style and thoroughly Italian in manner. And it is pleasing to hear, too. One can easily imagine how good an effect a refined performance of "La Boheme" would make. But refinement seldom comes from La Scala.

The performance was of the most intensely vigorous kind. Whatsoever their throats found to do, these people did that with their might. And they had plenty of might. Yet there have been worse Italian opera performances in this town. Signor G. Agostini, the tenor, proved to be a gentleman with a powerful voice, and with no disposition to spare himself in its emission. Signorina Linda Montanari, the soprano, has a good voice, but she did not sing in time always last night. Signorina Cleopatra Vicini, as Musetta, made a very good impression by her vivacious acting, but her voice sounded worn. But it is hardly worth while to discuss the individual features of the performance. Suffice it to say that every one sang with all his power, and all produced a big volume of sound, which set the galleries mad with joy. The orchestra was a remarkable assemblage, and played remarkably. To-morrow evening the "Ballo in Maschera" will be given, and on Thursday "La Favorita."

"PINK DOMINOS."

A Brisk, Diverting Performance of Albery's Famous Adaptation.

A brisk, well-balanced, exceedingly amusing performance was given at the Herald Square Theatre last night of "Pink Dominos," James Albery's long familiar English version of a French farce of a regulation pattern. "Pink Dominos" used to be considered a trifle naughty—but we need not go into the moral side of the subject now. We have had many wickeder plays, and not many, it must be confessed, that could be called funnier. The ball is set rolling soon after the curtain rises, the development is swift and expert, the situations admirably contrived, the dialogue facile and telling, the characterization clever. To the people who do not remember "Pink Dominos" it may be said that it is a brighter, better piece of the same order as "The Gay Parisians" and "Never Again." It resembles Pinero's "The Magistrate," too—but it cannot be called better or brighter than that.

The present performance is almost identical with one given in Harlem last week, and is the first of the series planned for the Summer stock company experiment. The house was not crowded last night, but it will be the other nights of the week if the people really want to see a clever play capably acted. The scenery is adequate and the parts are all suitably filled. It is not needful to dwell on the individual performances, but Mr. Abeles, as the ingenuous but intoxicated youth; Miss Charlotte Crane as the episodical damsel who is not hungry, and Miss Una Abell as that historically and preposterously "simple" Rebecca deserve a word or two of special notice.

Charles Greythorne	Edwin Arden
Sir Percy Wagstaff	Louis Massen
Joskin Tubbs	William Seymour
Henry	Edward S. Abeles
Brisket	Robert McWade, Jr.
First Waiter	Francis Gheen
Second Waiter	R. Sutherland
Lady Maggie Wagstaff	Amelia Bingham
Sophie Greythorne	Gertrude Gheen
Mrs. Tubbs	Effie Germon
Rebecca	Una Abell
Miss Barron	Charlotte Crane

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Auber's "Fra Diavolo" Sung by the Castle Square Company.

"Fra Diavolo" was given at the American Theatre last evening by the Castle Square Opera Company before a large audience. The performance was by no means a perfect one, but very creditable in the circumstances, and presented many good points. Miss Edith Mason's Zerlina was a charming impersonation, tasteful and full of vivacity. She avoided even a suggestion of coarseness in the famous bedroom scene. Miss Bessie Fairbairn acted and sang capitally as Lady Allcash, being well seconded by Arthur Wooley as Lord Allcash, whose humor was ample and unconventional.

William Wolff was both forcible and laughable as Beppo, while Frank Ra[illegible] as the associate villain was anything [illegible] amusing. Jay C. Taylor, as Lorenzo, his part in the third act very well. Thomas H. Persse as Fra Diavolo sang admirably and acted fairly well, particularly the death scene, which was rather effective.

THE OLYMPIA AFTERPIECE.

"War Bubbles" Is Quite Unpretentious and Will Do.

Mr. Hammerstein's new after-piece called "War Bubbles" filled the second half of the bill in the Olympia Music Hall last night. It is short and will probably serve its purpose. It has no plot, no action, and no particular meaning, but it introduces chorus girls in tights and bright dresses, it contains dancing and marching, and scenic transformations, and as much fun as you can generally find in a music hall.

A pleasing divertissement involves a representation of the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House divided into two parts for a "simultaneous performance" of grand opera and acrobatism. Two estimable Boston terriers have a dreadful time with a football suspended from a pole. A file of Yiddish volunteers throw down their muskets in disgust when they are told that if they bravely follow their leader they will not fall. It seems that they want to fall. There must be a joke in this.

The dummies in a fashionable milliner's window come forth and dance. Misses Alene Crater and Cheridah Simpson wear many changes of clothes, but do not dress for cold weather; and they both sing. Miss Lucy Nelson warbles and whistles and twitters like the birds. Much music by Mr. Hammerstein is played loudly. And finally in front of a tableau, representing "The Spirit of '76," Miss Frances Lee sings "The Star Spangled Banner."

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—N. C. Goodwin appears this week in "An American Citizen," assisted by Maxine Elliott.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Willie Collier is this week's star, and his play is the funny farce called "The Man from Mexico."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The quadrille dancers, knockabout comedians, "living pictures," and acrobats appear twice daily.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Archie Boyd, an actor long associated with rustic drama, last night assumed the rôle of Squire Bartlett in "'Way Down East."

EDEN MUSEE.—War views in the cinematographe, and wax figures of timely interest attract great crowds. Concerts of good music are given afternoon and evening.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Quiet Mr. Gay" and "Miss Ambition" are the two dramatic sketches in this week's bill. In the variety "turns" Rudinoff and Onri are particularly clever.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—This week's programme is as rich as ever in startling feats of acrobatism. Performers who are not acrobatic are Truly Shattuck, (statuesque,) Clara Thripp, (nimble and droll,) Josie de Witt, (musical,) and the Rogers brothers, who are unintelligible and reprehensible.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—A forcible and harmonious performance of "Diplomacy" is given this week by the "stock company." Blanche Walsh is Countess Zicka, E. L. Davenport, the elder Beauclerc; Aubrey Boucicault, Julian; Fraser Coulter, Orloff; Lilla Vane, Dora, and Frank Mordaunt, the crafty Stein. The other characters are in equally good hands.

Telegraph Tournament Winners.

It was children's night last evening at the Electrical Exhibition at Madison Square Garden, and hundreds of little ones attended. The judges of the operators' tournament, held on Saturday night, announced that H. V. Emanuel of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in Philadelphia had won first prize in the message class, and P. J. Faulkner of the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company second prize. J. Rosenbaum of New York was highly commended for excellent work.

Summer Review at Koster & Bial's.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's announced last night that it is his intention to produce a new Summer review, the name of which has not yet been decided upon. The principals who have been engaged for the cast include Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, Georgia Caine, Adele Ritchie, Joseph Ott, "Eddie" Girard, formerly of Donnelly and Girard, and Jacques Krueger.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Marguerite Hall has been engaged by the People's Choral Union for its festival of song at Carnegie Hall next week in addition to Mme. Emma Juch, William H. Rieger, and Ericsson Bushnell.

The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn will have among its passengers to-day Henry Wolfsohn, the musical director, who goes abroad for the purpose of securing new artists to tour the principal cities of this country. Mr. Wolfsohn expects to make two important contracts.

Burr McIntosh retired from the cast of "Way Down East" last Saturday night, owing to an engagement he made to go on tour with the Lambs Club, after which he will engage himself by taking up the preparations for the production of his comedy, "College Days."

Manager Teller and Mr. Weber of Weber and Fields denied most emphatically last night that they had any intention of producing a burlesque at Brighton Beach this Summer. The stock company will go to Chicago to fill a booking which was made there for four weeks, after which the company will disband for the season.

The Kelcey-Shannon Company, at the Lyceum Theatre, began its sixth week last night, and a week from to-night the management will present the play for the fiftieth time in New York, when a handsome souvenir will be given. It will be in the shape of a pretty silver favor, suggested by the cotillion danced by the fashionables at the fancy dress party in the first act of the play.

Two additional persons have been signed to become members of the Herald Square and Columbus Theatre stock companies. They are Miss Annie Clark and Miss Olive Oliver, both of Richard Mansfield's company, now playing "The First Violin." Their season closes on Saturday night next, and it is understood they have accepted this engagement only during the time that Mr. Mansfield decides to take his vacation.

"The forthcoming revival of 'Erminie' will be produced at the Casino, notwithstanding all talk to the contrary," said Manager George W. Lederer last night, "and when Mr. Wilson, who is a thorough business man, took up the suggestion of the revival he thoroughly considered it, and, furthermore, consulted his attorney regarding any likely interference on the part of Manager Andrew McCormick, and he informed Mr. Wilson then that he could see no legal reasons why Mr. Wilson could not appear."

Miss Nella Bergen has been engaged as leading soloist for John Philip Sousa's war spectacle and symposium of National anthems which will be presented at the Metropolitan Opera House the week beginning May 24. This spectacle, which is entitled "The Trooping of the Colors," opens with "America Proclaiming Liberty to the World." Trumpeters take the lead. They play "Yankee Doodle" and the National anthems of every country with the colors and soldiers appropriately costumed. The climax consists of the salute to the Stars and Stripes, followed by the most popular of Sousa's marches.

Gravity System for Chicago.

The gravity system, to slacken the speed of trains as they reach a station, and to overcome inertia on starting from one, will be adopted by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for its Chicago suburban lines when electricity takes the place of steam on them. Gravitation will be obtained by a 3 per cent. rise in approaches and a corresponding descending grade for starts. Momentum and the brakes are factors in the system.

Suicide of a Cincinnati Merchant.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Charles F. Muth, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, and recently elected a member of the Board of Control, committed suicide on his farm near Morristown, Ind. He was found dead to-day with a rifle ball through his head. It is supposed to be a case of sudden insanity, as he was heard to complain of his head.

Lawrence Delmour's Retirement.

At the meeting of the Algonquin Club to-morrow evening formal announcement will be made of the retirement from active politics of Lawrence Delmour, until recently the Tammany leader in the Thirtieth Assembly District. Mr. Delmour retired about six months ago, and was succeeded by the present leader, Councilman Harry Hart.

Examinations at Columbia.

The annual final examinations of Columbia University began yesterday morning, and will continue daily for the next two weeks. Commencement week will begin June 5, when the baccalaureate sermon will be preached.

PRINCE HENRY IN PEKIN

Emperor of China Is Nervous and His Hand Trembles as He Welcomes the Kaiser's Brother.

COSTLY PRESENTS EXCHANGED

The Dowager Empress Paints Two Fans for the Visitor, Which Are Presented by the Emperor Returning the Visit.

PEKIN, May 16.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday to the Emperor of China was a great event in the history of Pekin. The Prince and his suite went to the Summer palace mounted on ponies and accompanied by an escort of marines on foot.

When the Prince and his companions arrived at the palace they were conducted to the temple, where their clothes were changed. The Prince and Baron von Heyking, the German Minister here, then visited the Empress Dowager, who asked them innumerable questions.

They afterward visited the Emperor, who received Prince Henry and his whole suite in the Grand Audience Hall. The Emperor was nervous, and his hand was trembling as he shook hands with the Prince, who offered him a present of some magnificent porcelain.

After a short exchange of compliments, the Emperor walked to the Entrance Hall, where the marines were drawn up. The rattle of the drums caused the Emperor a momentary start. The Prince then left the Emperor, and, with his suite, embarked on board electric and steam launches on the lake and visited the different points of interest. Later, the Prince returned to the Audience Hall, where the Emperor returned his visit, bringing with him most beautiful and valuable presents of vases of jade cloisonné work and two fans painted by the Dowager Empress herself.

After a private conversation lasting a considerable time, the Prince left the palace.

ACTIVITY OF CHINA'S EMPRESS.

She Will Arrange an Audience for the Wives of Foreign Diplomats.

LONDON, May 17.—The Times correspondent at Pekin says:

"Prince Henry of Prussia is reported as much impressed by the personality of the Empress, her masterful activity and ability, thus confirming the Chinese belief that she is the true ruler of China. The visit has broken the last barrier hedging the Court. Its striking feature was that the Empress expressed an intention to arrange an audience for the wives of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"A dispatch from Pekin to the Lokal Anzeiger says the Empress sat unpainted and unveiled behind a table in the form of an altar. Prince Henry expressed the wish that the European ladies in Pekin might be received by the Empress, who replied that this request should be complied with at the next State reception. She also sent her own order to Empress Augusta Victoria, Empress Frederick, and Princess Irene."

TWO NEW RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Line from Hankow to Canton to be Built by ex-Senator Washburn.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, says in a communication to the Department of State that it is reported in Pekin that a contract to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton was recently awarded to ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota.

LONDON, May 17.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"A contract was signed at Shanghai on Friday by Sheng Ta-jen, Director of the Chinese Railway, and Jardine Matheson & Co., representing a British syndicate, for a loan to construct a railway connecting Nankin, Shanghai, Hang-Chou, (capital of the Province of Che-Kiang, on the Tsien-tang-Kiang,) and Ning-Po, (Province of Che-Kiang, on the Ning-Po River.) The Tsung-li-Yamen has confirmed the contract."

ST. JOHN'S TO BE FORTIFIED.

Great Britain Preparing for the Contingency of War with France—Work to be Done Promptly.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 16.—The Government has been advised that, owing to complications between Great Britain and France, which may result in war, and to the constant friction always developing along the French shore of Newfoundland, the Imperial authorities intend to fortify St. John's.

The Colonial Ministry received by mail from Halifax to-day communications from the military authorities there asking for plans showing the extent and location of crown property here, the number of barracks available for the location of troops, the position of quarries where granite is obtainable, the number of contractors who could undertake the building of fortifications, and the facilities for prompt construction.

TWELVE DROWNED AT SEA.

Norwegian Steamer Klondike Sinks the Benholm and Rescues Nine of Her Crew.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The Norwegian steamer Klondike, from Antwerp, was docked here to-day with her bows badly damaged.

The Captain of the Klondike reports that on Saturday night, off Point Lynas, on the northern coast of Wales, his vessel was in collision with the British steamer Benholm, bound for Cardiff.

The Captain further says that the Benholm was so badly damaged that she soon foundered, and that twelve of her crew, including the Master, went down with her. Nine of those on board the Benholm were rescued and brought to Liverpool by the Klondike.

The British steamer Benholm was built at Stockton in 1887. She was 236 feet long, had a beam of 33½ feet, and was 16 feet 7 inches deep. She was owned by the Benholm Steamship Company of Liverpool.

CABINET CHANGE IN PERU.

Dr. Loayza Charged with the Formation of a Ministry.

LIMA, (via Galveston, Texas,) May 16.—President Pierola has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and charged Dr. Joseph J. Loayza, a member of the Supreme Court, with the formation of a new Ministry, in which Dr. Loayza will hold the Portfolio of Justice.

The names of the other members of the new Cabinet are not yet announced.

ROYALTY PRAYS FOR GLADSTONE

He Passes a Quiet Day and Has a Good Deal of Sleep.

HAWARDEN, May 16—11 P. M.—A bulletin just issued says: "Mr. Gladstone passed a quiet and comfortable day, and has taken nourishment well. He experienced no pain, maintained his strength, and had a good deal of sleep." One of his medical attendants says that morphia is now placed beneath the tongue.

Mr. Gladstone is not suffering so much pain now as he suffered last Autumn.

The Queen has written Mrs. Gladstone making inquiries and tendering assurances of profound sympathy. To-day a long telegram was received from the Princess of Wales, in which occur the words: "I am praying for you."

Dr. Dovie, who is attending Mr. Gladstone, says his distinguished patient may last a fortnight. The local malady will not kill him; but he will gradually get weaker and weaker and die of heart failure.

CYCLONE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Bima, a Seaport in the Malay Archipelago, Ravaged and Thousands Are Killed.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Standard from The Hague says:

"According to a private telegram from India a terrible cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bima, a seaport town of the Island of Sumbawa, Malay Archipelago. The shores of Sumbawa Bay are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, Island of Timor, escaped the force of the hurricane."

Sumbawa is an island of the Sunda group in the Dutch East Indies, east of Java. It is of volcanic formation, high and mountainous, and has an area of 5,400 square miles. The town of Bima is a seaport and capital of the State of the same name on a bay on the north coast. It exports timber and horses. The entire island has 150,000 inhabitants. The still active volcano of Tambora, also on the north coast, 8,940 feet high, caused a terrible destruction by its eruption in 1815, when more than 12,000 people are said to have lost their lives. Another eruption occurred in 1836, but was less destructive. In the earlier eruption ashes fell in Sumatra, 840 miles distant, and the sea, rising up, swept away men and houses.

Timor is the most easterly of the Sunda group, and is separated from Australia by the Timor Sea. Kupang is the capital of the Dutch portion of the island, on the southwest, the northeast portion of the island belonging to Portugal.

RUSSIA A BUYER OF GOLD.

She Purchases the Whole of the Recent Arrivals from the Cape at 77s. 9½d.

LONDON, May 16.—The St. James's Gazette, in its financial article this afternoon, says:

"Russia to-day is said to have completed the purchase of the whole of the recent arrivals of gold from the Cape. Such a transaction is exceptional, as considerable time has elapsed since Russia entered the English market. With a new buyer in addition to the United States, gold should shortly be higher. Russia paid 77s. 9½d., but if the United States demands had not temporarily eased it is questionable if the price would not have been above 77s. 10d. It is thought Russia will buy frequently hereafter. If so, it will be another indication of the direction of the political wind."

RAILROAD ROBBERY IN FRANCE.

Package Worth 500,000f. in Securities and Gold Taken.

PARIS, May 16.—A package containing over 500,000f. in securities and gold was stolen this morning from a car of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad. There is no clue to the thieves.

DR. LINLEY WEDS DORA ZEPHIR.

A Stage Romance Resulting from a Physician's Skill.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Mrs. Dora Zephir, formerly of The Frank Daniels Opera Company, and Dr. Thomas Linley, a prominent physician of Cleveland, were married here to-day. Last October Dr. Linley was called to attend Mrs. Zephir, who was then playing here in "The Idol's Eye." It was a case of love at first sight. For many weeks Mrs. Zephir was dangerously ill, and Dr. Linley was in constant attendance. Finally science and love conquered, and the actress was again able to resume her place with the opera company, but during the weeks of her illness Mrs. Zephir had given her heart to the man who so bravely battled for her life, and when she left the city Dr. Linley had won her promise to become his wife at the close of the season.

Last Saturday evening the Frank Daniels company played its last night's performance for the season in Washington. Sunday morning Mrs. Dora Zephir, attended by a friend, boarded a west-bound passenger train, and this morning Dr. Linley met his promised bride at the Union Station. A few hours later Mrs. Zephir became Mrs. Dora Linley. Dr. and Mrs. Linley will reside in this city, Mrs. Linley abandoning the stage.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

Plans for Awarding Fellowships to Students in This Country.

The plans for the entrance of students and the fellowships to be awarded at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, have been set forth in the annual circular, just issued. Three fellowships are to be awarded for 1899-1900.

Two fellowships of one year's duration, yielding $600 each, will be given to the man or woman making the best standing in a competitive examination, which is open to Bachelors of Arts of any American institution, or other American student of similar attainment. The third fellowship is valued at $1,000 and is available for three years. This fellowship will be awarded, at the discretion of the committee, to any woman who, in its opinion, shall seem from her previous record to be worthy of receiving it, without the requirement of an examination. No single person will hold the fellowship for more than one year.

Candidates must announce their intention of offering themselves for examination to Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca, N. Y., before Feb. 1, 1899.

Sale of Aspinwall Art Treasures.

There will be sold at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, this afternoon, and succeeding afternoons, at 2 o'clock, the furniture and furnishings of the old Aspinwall residence at Bristol, R. I., together with the contents of the American home of Princess Chambay de le Gueriviere. The Aspinwall furniture includes several Empire and Louis XIII., XIV., XV. and XVI. sets, old Dutch marqueterie English and Venetian closed oak, Chippendale, Sheraton, Colonial, and Buhl. There are also some foreign and American paintings, etchings, and engravings, bronzes, and bric-à-brac, as well as porcelains, embroideries, tapestries, rich hangings, rugs, and screens.

American Fellowship in Athens.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 16.—Prof. B. I. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, announces that the Agnes Hopkins Memorial Fellowship has been conferred for the year 1898-9 upon Miss May Louise Nichols. Miss Nichols is a graduate of Smith College of the year 1888, and is at present a member of the Athenian School and a holder of one of the ordinary fellowships.

E. B. Clark & Co. of Chicago Fail.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The firm of E. B. Clark & Co., picture frame manufacturers, 168 Mather Street, has made an assignment in the County Court, the liabilities being given at $27,000 and the assets at $30,000. Charles W. Scarlet is named as assignee. Long-continued depression of business is given as the cause of the failure. E. B. Clark has made a personal assignment. He estimates his assets and liabilities at $10,000 each. The firm was started soon after the Chicago fire.

Seven Lives Lost in a Canada Fire.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, May 16.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning, when the Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of inmates by jumping from windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Japan Paying for the Chitose.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The steamer Doric brings from Yokohama $1,500,000 in Japanese gold from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay partly for the cruiser Chitose. Several hundred thousand dollars will be deposited in the Anglo-California Bank.

State Liquor Tax Revenues.

ALBANY, May 16.—The total receipts from the issue of liquor tax certificates of the series of 1898, as reported to Commissioner Lyman, are $11,862,907.

UNION SEMINARY DINNER

Alumni of the Theological Institution Meet at the Hotel Manhattan.

THE REV. DR. HAYDN'S ADDRESS

The President of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Discusses "The Church and Modern Thought"—Many Prominent Men in Attendance.

The annual dinner of the alumni of the Union Theological Seminary was given last evening at the Hotel Manhattan. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, President of the Alumni Club, occupied the chair. Of the faculty there were present as guests, President Charles Cuthbert Hall, and Profs. W. Adams Brown, Francis Brown, J. E. Frame, C. P. Fagnani, C. R. Gillett, George W. Knox, A. C. McGiffert, and Gerrit Smith, and of the Directors John Crosby Brown, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, G. H. Southard, and the Rev. Drs. A. P. Atterbury, S. W. Dana, D. R. Frazer, J. M. Holmes, and Wilton Merle Smith.

Among the others at the tables were Walter Laidlaw, Prof. F. J. Bliss, H. M. Field, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, Prof. M. J. Drenner, Dr. J. McMillan, Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Gilbert Reed of Pekin. The rest of the company included about 150 alumni from all parts of the country.

In his speech of welcome Dr. Knox said the faces of the company were all to the future, and he hoped the time would come when there would be no disturbance in theological seminaries. No theological seminary, said he, ought to seek to ignore its environment. It is the duty of such a seminary to recognize changes and adapt itself to them. He insisted on the necessity and rightfulness of conscientious criticism, and said that the men of Union will welcome all broad and honest criticism of their criticism, reserving the right to reject such criticism and to return still further criticism.

Dr. Haydn's Address.

The Rev. Dr. Hiram C. Haydn, Vice President of Adelbert College, Cleveland, was the first speaker, and his subject was "The Church and Modern Thought." His address was listened to with the keenest interest and was frequently interrupted with applause. It was in part as follows:

"The Church has always been influenced, both in doctrine and life, by contemporary thought. The history of doctrine bears the stamp of this influence, controversial, cloistral, or inferential, from facts new and old breaking out of the word or out of the world. This influence has not, at all times, been favorable to the life of the Church, but it has, on the whole, been conducive to progress.

"The thinker owes it to himself to remember whose child he is and to be reverent, faithful, and considerate. He has within the Church a high function—to explain the living oracles, to rid them of any foreign accretions incident to their transmission, to keep and defend them, to set them in order, and put them in the focal light of history. The Church owes it to herself to recognize the mission of the thinker and scholar and make him an ally. She is herself charged to be able to give a reason for the hope that is in her. She must think. Men outside will think, and she must be able to take account of their thinking and use or antagonize it.

"Since it has been received as true that the Kingdom of God, for which the Church stands as its exponent, is here on the earth, in the souls of men, it is seen that thinkers, believers, and doers must needs get into working relations with each other. Scientific thought, philosophic deduction, religious belief and practice need not go off into separate camps and watch each other with lynx-eyed jealousy.

One Can't Know It All.

"It is seen that this is too big a world for one set of men to know it all. And the world is aging so fast that no one set of men can keep up and interpret the buried years—the time that runs backward—and the movements of the age that is bearing us along with a speed that is disconcerting and bewildering. Hence the necessity of specialists who come trooping up from the East and the West, the North and South, bringing the fruits of their toil to lay them down in the temple.

"So then the church cannot will to divorce herself from contemporary thought. She dare not say that the final philosophy, the final theology has been written or conceived. She must make room for thinkers and scholars, for scientists, philosophers, theologians, the greater the better. So she intends. Else why keep on endowing colleges, seminaries, universities, fitting out expeditions to remote lands, ransacking old libraries and monasteries, as if eager for any new, lost word of the Christ? What then? Will she, in advance, indicate the conclusion that must be reached and repudiate the results of research that do not harmonize with her unenlightened provision?

"There is, then, absolutely nothing to be done but to turn the scholars and thinkers loose in the great world, and then scrutinize hospitably, but searchingly, their work and their conclusions. The Church is under no obligation to accept offhand these conclusions. She is positively enjoined to prove all things and to hold fast only that which is good. Nor, on the other hand, is it seemly for her to get into a panic over what may be put forth as new, startling, or revolutionary.

"Moreover, owing to the limitations of knowledge, the vastness of the field, the imperfections of the instruments, the obscure elements that enter into many of these problems, there will be mistakes—theories and conclusions, that later will be modified; yes, rejected altogether. This is incident to the acquisition of knowledge, and it must be put up with and made the best of, or we must quit the field, preferring to abide in ignorance rather than take the risks of research. It is the weakness and the reproach of the Church that in the realm that lies closest to her life, she imposes limitations upon her scholars, which, if allowed, exclude the possibility of progress. She does in the field of theology what would not be tolerated in any domain of science."

Another Point of View.

Dr. Haydn said there was yet another point of view. The Presbyterian claim for the Church and Holy Scriptures, their claim for themselves, is immense and exclusive. Exclusive claim invites attack. Where would the Church have been, he asked, but for the scholars who met the giants of infidelity? It is a good thing, since this ground must be traversed anyway, for the Church to have the work done by its own scholars. "The possibility of revision following upon criticism, research, and free discussion," said he, "the right of which is part of our Protestant inheritance, and transitions from the old to the new again and again, are inevitable.

"It is all the time being thrust upon us that vital truth may be differently apprehended and expressed by men who, in the experience of their hearts and fruits of their faith in character, are confessedly one. Of one whom the Presbyterian Church bans as heretical it is said 'He is a man of devout and deeply religious spirit. His personal consecration to Christ held him strong and true on all doctrines which cluster immediately around the Person of our Lord.' It would seem that a man of whom all this can be truly said might be tolerated—nay, should be accorded generous welcome within the Presbyterian fold, that to pillory such men is to impose a test unscriptural.

"It is noticeable that these men find the Bible no less inspired, not less full of God, not less authoritative over the conscience. And it is, at least, possible that the rest of us, if we take the same pains to get at their standpoint that we do to suppress them, might also come out into a large place, with a greater wonder in our hearts at God's footsteps in history, and a greater delight in the book we cherish. Let us give comprehension and elasticity enough to our ecclesiasticism to allow them to abide within the fold.

"Even so venerable a symbol as the Westminster Confession may well be regarded, not as God's voice, but man's interpretation of that voice. It is surely not irreverent to suggest that a new and more adequate expression of the eternal truths of Scriptures may be made in the evolution of thought."

Dr. Haydn was followed by the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Stebbins of Rochester, who spoke on "The Church at Work." The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans of this city was the last speaker, his subject being "The Church and Spiritual Life."

The annual meeting of the Society of Associated Alumni will be held in Adams Chapel this morning at 10:30 o'clock. President Hall will speak on "The Seminary and Ministry."

HISTORY AND THEOLOGY.

Paper Read by Prof. A. C. McGiffert Before the Congregational Church Union.

Prof. A. C. McGiffert, author of "The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," read a paper on "History and Theology" before yesterday's meeting of the Congregational Church Union. He made a careful distinction between the history of theology and dogmatic theology, declaring that the tendency to confuse the one with the other led to distortion and perversion of facts. The historian, he said, had simply to observe and report, although there were difficulties in confining history to its own field in speaking of the time of Christ and his Apostles.

"It has always been a temptation," Mr. McGiffert said, "to study Christ and His Apostles dogmatically instead of historically, to go to them not with the desire to understand them as they were, but with the desire to have our own beliefs confirmed, or at best to get an answer from them as to the truth of this or that point in our systems. And so men have been all too apt, if not to read into the Apostles' teachings their own beliefs, at any rate to construct systems of other proportions, and so of other tendencies, than theirs. But if we would be historians and try to understand them we must divest ourselves temporarily, however difficult that may be, of the theological attitude of mind, must forget momentarily that their teachings are absolutely authoritative, that thus we may study them without undue bias, and may not be tempted to force upon them, under the pressure of our own theologies, conceptions which were possibly far from their thought.

"A vital distinction between history and theology appears with especial clearness in connection with the study of the earliest days of the Church. To the theologian the teaching of Christ and His Apostles is formative and authoritative because it is revealed truth, and the question as to how the truth was revealed does not concern him. It is divine truth, however and whenever the knowledge of it was imparted.

"But the historian who is not looking for truth which must be believed to-day, but is seeking to understand Christ and His Apostles, cannot rest with the mere knowledge of what they believed and taught, but must go further back and ask how and under what circumstances they reached their beliefs, and how, and under what circumstances, they imparted them to others. This is not because the historian does not believe in revelation because he does not believe in the Divine Sonship of Christ and in the inspiration of His Apostles, but because he wishes to understand them and can understand them only as he traces the development of their thought and life—the only way that any one can be understood.

"And that the historian should thus seek to trace the development of the revelation of God through the Divine Saviour Christ and through His Apostles, is not because of curiosity merely, not because of his desire to fathom secrets which concern neither him nor his fellows. Indeed, in no way can he render greater service to the theologian, and through him to the Church, than by just such reverent and careful search. For though to the theologian, who wishes to know simply what we must now believe, the important thing is not how the revelation came, but what it was—nevertheless a knowledge of how and when it was given (if such a knowledge be possible) will greatly aid him in getting at its true meaning.

"Everybody admits that many a text of Scripture, or parable of Christ, or statement of an Apostle, cannot be fully understood and appreciated until something is known of the context or the circumstances under which the words were uttered; and it is equally true that the truth revealed by Christ, and by the Spirit through the Apostles, can be fully understood only when its relation to their own life and experience is known at least in part. Could we enter more deeply than we can, with the ignorance and weakness of our sin-darkened minds, into the secret recesses of the Divine Saviour's inner life, much that is now dark to us would doubtless be plain, and many of His words would glow before our enlightened eyes with an even more glorious radiance than they now possess."

Prof. McGiffert argued that the ultimate fruit of a truly historical study of Christ and His Apostles should be a clarification of the theologian's vision and he should be able because of it to give to the world a truer and more adequate theology. He spoke of the numerous books being published dealing in one way or other with the life and times of Christ, and said they were all symptomatic of the profound and universal interest in the subject which had been fostered in no small degree by the historical enthusiasm and investigations of the last few decades, which cannot help but produce tremendous effects in days to come. "For," he said in conclusion, "if Christ but be known the human heart must ultimately own Him as Lord."

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

President Chauncey M. Depew Declares Against the Permanent Occupation of the Philippines.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club, held last evening, President Depew spoke on the "Craze for Colonial Extension," and declared himself opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands as a permanent possession of the United States. His speech was made during a discussion of the report of the club's Committee on National Affairs, which recommended the acquisition of Hawaii and islands in the Atlantic near the United States.

The conditions, however, made by the report were that the acquisition of territory should not be made through conquest but by the application of the people themselves, and that no considerable number of people should be taken in as a part of the United States until they had shown themselves capable of self-government.

Dr. Depew said that he could not help seeing that the craze for colonial extension was spreading through the land and declared that such policy was opposed to the whole history of the country.

"When we entered into this war," he said, "Congress and the President solemnly declared that it was not to be for conquest, but for a high and humane purpose. Can we afford to go back on this declaration and to stand convicted in the opinions of European people, who are now sneering at our purposes?

"We cannot go into this business of territorial expansion without a complete change in our traditions and National principles. Suppose that we go into the international grab for a part of China. How are we to reconcile our actions with our declarations made for over a century?"

"We are talking of keeping the Philippines. Let us see what the keeping of them will involve. They are inhabited by a mixed population of several millions of Malays, Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatics. The Malays predominate. For thousands of years these peoples have known no sort of government except that of their piratical chiefs.

"They are and always have been naturally opposed to any sort of government. To rule them would require a strong military Government on the island. How are we going to reconcile our Declaration of Independence to this? Can we say, Taxation without representation is tyranny except when we are getting something out of it?

"England's colonial expansion has been carried on with the idea of trade expansion. We will have little trade expansion in the Philippines. Most of the people out there are savages and don't wear much clothes. That kind of trade expansion will not do our cotton and woolen manufacturers much good.

"In starting out on this new venture of expansion we will have to maintain an immense army and navy to enforce our demands and protect our rights in the colonies. Just see what this will mean to us. The immense cost of this military force will have to be borne mainly by taxes at home. England makes so much out of her colonial trade that she can tax her merchants. Can we go into such a heavy system of home taxation as this?

"The launch into a career of colonial extension on the part of this country would involve a complete change in National ideals, National tradition, and National character. It would mean an abandonment of our policy of seclusion and peaceful relations with all the world. And we know not what our future would be. Only the difficulties and the dangers are certain."

The committee explained that its report had no reference to the Philippines and that the report did not contemplate any such radical departure from American tradition as "taxation without representation." The report was finally adopted.

Dr. Depew announced that he would be unable to preside at any more of the club meetings until the Fall. He sails for Europe on Saturday to be away nearly three months.

HICKEY A BOLD ROBBER.

He Broke into a House and Nearly Threw a Policeman from the Roof.

While Harry Hamilton of 241 East One Hundred and Eighth Street was reading in his room last evening there was a vicious pounding at the door, and a gruff voice outside ordered him to open the door. When Hamilton asked what was wanted the man outside mentioned some name, and added, "open the door, and be quick about it."

"There's no such person living here. Get out of the house this instant," said Hamilton.

The next moment the door was burst open and a big, burly fellow rushed in, and promptly knocked Hamilton down, and then grabbed his coat and waistcoat, the latter containing a gold watch, and fled to the roof.

Hamilton's sister ran to the front window and screamed "Police!" Policeman Keppel of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station responded, and when told where the robber was went up to the roof after him. It was dark there, and Keppel's eyes were blinded by the light in the hall, and at first he could not see anything.

While the policeman was looking for the fellow, the latter suddenly jumped at him and struck him a stunning blow in the face that almost sent Keppel over into the yard below. The policeman, however, rallied and clinched with the robber, and after a hard fight—in which both nearly rolled over the roof—the policeman's club told, and the robber was brought down into the upper hallway. Here the fight was renewed, and was continued all the way down stairs and in the street.

The policeman finally landed his prisoner in the station house, where he was recognized as Peter Hickey, an ex-convict, of 2,051 Second Avenue, and one of the Hickey brothers, known as two of the most desperate men in Harlem. The police were looking for him for robbing a residence in Harlem last week.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New York City Congress of Mothers took place yesterday afternoon at 226 East Sixteenth Street. A new constitution was adopted, and by it the name of the organization was changed to the New York City Mothers' Society, auxiliary to the National Congress of Mothers. The old constitution was merely a tentative one.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc of the Woman's Relief Association, who was present, explained by request the work of that organization, and asked the co-operation of the society. No action on the matter was taken. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Mrs. Sarah M. Harris; First Vice President—Mrs. R. Rottut; Second Vice President—Mrs. A. Henley; Third Vice President—Mrs. E. A. Tuttle; Recording Secretary—Miss E. Atkinson; Treasurer—Mrs. Lionel Sutro; Auditor—Mrs. Lillie M. Blake; Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—Mrs. J. H. Seymour; Chairman of the Programme Committee—Mrs. Robert Eadie.

The society will meet again on the second Thursday of October. Hereafter women desiring membership will have to be indorsed by two members, and favorably passed upon by the Executive Committee. Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. Eliza Atkinson, Mrs. Lowell T. Field, Mrs. Charles Patterson, and Mrs. J. C. Coleman were among those present yesterday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick R. Scott.

Frederick R. Scott, a prominent banker of Richmond, Va., died at his home, in Richmond, Sunday, after a short illness. He was born in 1835. For twenty-five years he was President of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. A widow and eight children survive him. He was a brother of George W. and E. W. Scott, of the firm of Scott Brothers, dry goods commission merchants, at 70 Franklin Street, this city.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL F. O'BRIEN, son of the late John J. O'Brien, a well-known printer, died Sunday at his residence in East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. O'Brien succeeded to his father's business when the latter died about a year ago. He was a member of the Catholic Club, and was prominent in the affairs of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church on East Twenty-eighth Street. He leaves a wife and several children.

WILLIAM V. BRADLEY, who up to the time of Henry E. Abbey's death acted as his private secretary, died in Johannesburg, South Africa, April 4. Shortly after Mr. Abbey's death Mr. Bradley left this country and took up his residence in London, where he succeeded for a short time. A flattering offer from Johannesburg took him to that country, where he contracted fever and died. His relatives, who live in Portland, Me., were immediately notified of his death. The body was interred in South Africa.

ABRAHAM MILLS, a well-known merchant and wool expert, died at his home, 116 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. He was the son of Arbaham Mills, Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the Baptist Theological Seminary, and during the past political campaign wrote many articles on the gold and silver questions. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at Trinity Chapel, and the interment will be in the Flushing Cemetery.

ENOCH PERRY, who had been a member of the Jersey City police since Jan. 2, 1878, died on Sunday at his home, Chestnut Avenut and Third Street, from blood poisoning, resulting from a carbuncle on his neck. He was born in Longton, England, in 1841, and came to this country in 1848. During the civil war he was employed by the Government as a special agent, and was stationed at Petersburg and other points in Virginia. Perry was an active church worker. He is survived by his widow, one son, and two daughters.

The Rev. JOHN J. GRAW, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died Sunday at his home, Irvington, N. J. He was seventy-seven years old. About three weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, which was his second stroke, and he sank steadily to the end. Mr. Graw was born in Germany. He studied for the ministry in New York and joined the New Jersey Conference 49 years ago. He filled pulpits in a number of churches in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. He was pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church at Keyport, when taken with a paralytic stroke four years ago, after which he retired from the ministry. He is survived by a widow and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at the Irvington Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Funeral of James Walter Collier.

A requiem high mass was celebrated yesterday morning, at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, for the repose of the soul of the well-known actor-manager, James Walter Collier, who died Friday, at the age of sixty-three years. The body was taken from his home, at 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to the church. The Rev. Father John J. Hughes officiated at the services. There was a large attendance of theatrical people, the pall bearers including Edward E. Rice, Charles Mitchell, Frank B. Murtha, Samuel Carpenter, Leonard A. Grover, Thomas Kennedy, and John B. McCormack. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Funeral of Gouverneur Kemble.

The funeral of Gouverneur Kemble, who died at his home, 440 West Fifty-seventh Street, Saturday, took place yesterday morning, from the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at 334 West Fifty-seventh Street. There was a large attendance of old Knickerbocker families, and a delegation of the Sixth Company, Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Thomas Dimond, was present. The rector, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Floyd-Jones of the Church of St. Mary's-in-the-Highlands, at Cold-Spring-on-the-Hudson, where the Kembles have had a country place since Colonial days.

The interment was at Greenwood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c a bot.

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A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BELT—BANKS.—On Monday, May 16, by the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York, Lydia Anne, daughter of Charles Banks, Esq., to Charles Wendell Belt of Baltimore, Md.

BILLINGS—SEELEY.—April 17, 1898, Charles A. Billings to Cornelia J. Seeley.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—At Hackensack, on May 1[illegible], at the residence of his son, Frederick A. Anthony, David Haight Anthony, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral private.

BELLAMY.—Miriam Bellamy, relict of Benjamin Bellamy of Bristol, England, at her late residence, No. 104 West 105th St., Sunday, May 15.

Funeral service at 8 P. M., May 16. Interment private.

Troy (N. Y.) and Bristol (England) papers please copy.

BROOKS.—At his late residence, 311 [illegible] Avenue, Brooklyn, Samuel Brooks, in his [illegible] year.

Funeral services Wednesday, 18th inst., at St. John's Chapel, Clermont and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

BUSBY.—On Saturday, May 14, Ellie A., beloved wife of Winslow E. Busby, in her [illegible] year.

Funeral from her late residence, 223 East [illegible] Seventeenth Street, Tuesday, May 17, at [illegible] P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

COWTAN.—On Sunday, May 15, 1898, Charles Cowtan, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, May 17, at [illegible] P. M., at his late residence, 202 West 134th St. Interment at convenience of family.

CURTISS.—On Monday, May 16, 1898, Ella M., wife of Benjamin De F. Curtis, and daughter of the late Abner Mills.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 960 Park Av., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

FEZANDIE.—On May 15, Eugene F. G. Fezandie, in his 73d year.

Funeral private, at Mount Bethel, N. J. Please omit flowers.

GILLEY.—On Saturday, May 14, Susan Wells, daughter of the late William B. Gilley of this city.

Funeral services Tuesday, May 17, at 10:30 A. M., at her residence, 140 West 13th St.

HAGGERTY.—On Monday, May 16, at his residence, 504 5th Av., George A. Haggerty, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Burial private.

HALL.—On Monday, May 16, Mary Ann, beloved wife of William Hall, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, 138 East 69th St., Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment private.

MARLING.—On Sunday, May 15, at the residence of his parents, 32 West Forty-ninth Street, Harold Erskine, only son of Alfred E. and Harriet W. Marling, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral private.

MARTIN.—On May 14, at Asheville, N. C., in the 86th year of her age, Esther Rogers, the widow of Gen. James G. Martin of North Carolina, and the second daughter of Charles King, LL. D., late President of Columbia College, New York, and of Eliza Gracie, his wife, and the granddaughter of the late Hon. Rufus King.

MILLS.—On May 16, at his residence, No. 116 East 29th St., after a short illness, Abraham, son of the late Prof. Abraham Mills.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Wednesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

MINOTT.—On Monday, May 16, at residence of his parents, Samuel J., son of Joseph A. and Mary K. Minott, in his 29th year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., Thursday, 19th inst., at 11:15 A. M. Trains leave N. Y. for Mountain Station at 10:10 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R.

MOORE.—On Monday, May 16, Edward de Bebian Moore, youngest son of John C. and Corinne de Bebian Moore, in the seventh year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, May 15, at his residence in Richmond, Va., Frederick R. Scott.

Funeral at noon on Tuesday, 17th inst.

WOOD.—On Seventh Day, Fifth Month, 14th, 1898, Catharine M. Wood, widow of Stephen Wood, M. D., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, East 20th St., opposite Gramercy Park, on Third Day, 17th inst., at 11 A. M.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 16.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BOHLMAN, Henry, 1,119 2d Av.	19	14
BRUCKER, Karl, 166 Avenue B.	65	14
BROWN, Michael, St. Joseph's Hosp.	28	15
BRADY, Bridget, 352 Brook Av.	72	15
BIBLE, Hannah, Throggs Neck	76	14
BRUEN, Owen J., 75 E. 114th St.	29	15
BUZBY, Ellie H., 223 E. 117th St.	30	14
BUEHLER, Clara, 292 E. 3d St.	2	14
BREEN, Annie, 61 W. 44th St.	58	15
CROFT, Mary, 29 Frankfort St.	44	15
COUGHLIN, Daniel, 125 W. 16th St.	28	15
CLEARY, Catharine, 124 Mott St.	2	14
CONNELLY, Timothy W., 646 E. 162d	56	14
COLE, Eugene, 363 W. 82d St.	50	12
COWTON, Charles, 202 W. 134th St.	81	15
DWYER, Catharine, 26 Monroe St.	40	15
DORAN, Eliza, Hart's Island	53	8
DAVIS, Margaret, St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	13
DONNELLY, John, Bellevue Hospital	37	12
DUCK, Thomas, 663 Water St.	43	15
FEZANDIC, Felix E. G., 165 E. 66th.	72	15
FERRARA, Theresa, 66 Mulberry St.	26	15
FICHTER, Sophie, 395 Morris Av.	41	12
GOGGINS, John N., 34 E. 85th St.	25	14
GLEASON, Michael J., 1,780 Washington Av.	5	12
GILLEY, Susan W., 140 W. 13th St.	80	14
GROGAN, Dennis, Almshouse	71	13
HALPERN, Malke, 245 E. Houston St.	19	15
HORNING, Frederick, 340 E. 83d St.	22	13
HIGGINS, Joseph, 994 Brook Av.	5	13
HAYDEN, Bridget, 1,022 E. 138th St.	54	13
HAASE, Augusta, 2,998 3d Av.	31	15
HOFFMAN, Maud, 134 E. 110th St.	21	11
HINES, Margaret A., 427 W. 40th St.	50	14
HEDNER, Annie L., 146 E. 33d St.	58	15
HAGGERTY, George, 164 E. 94th St.	61	16
ISAACS, Minnie, Riverside Hospital	3	12
IGO, Thomas, 10 West St.	38	14
KATZ, Goldie, 86 Sheriff St.	8	14
KEMBLE, Gouverneur, 440 W. 57th St.	63	14
KIRSHBAUM, Rachael, Riverside Hospital	10	11
KAHRS, Heinrich, 122 Alexander Av.	51	12
KENNEDY, Margaret, 15 Washington	63	14
KESSLER, John, Almshouse	73	13
LAMBERT, Nellie, Scarsdale, N. Y.	27	15
LATKA, Stephen, 331 E. 54th St.	47	14
LYONS, Charles T., 5 2d St.	26	14
McKNIGHT, Lydia A., 407 W. 123d St.	41	14
McCARTY, Margaret, 114 King St.	1	15
McMAHON, Florence, 143 Willis Av.	2	13
McQUILKIN, Robert, St. Joseph's Hos.	45	12
MURPHY, Stephen H., 333 E. 33d St.	1	15
MULCAHEY, Dennis, 432 W. 52d St.	38	15
MURPHY, Matthew, 100 W. 102d St.	47	15
MURPHY, Nora, St. Joseph's Hospital	38	12
MORRISON, Eliza, 618 Robbins Av.	65	15
MULLER, Carl, 214 E. 29th St.	35	14
MORRISEY, Mary, 147 Amsterdam Av.	1	15
OSMAN, Lizzie, 28 2d Av.	32	15
OSBORNE, Charlotte, 150 E. 98th St.	35	15
O'NEILL, John, 20 Bowery	45	15
PURCELL, Thomas, 29 Mulberry St.	52	15
RUDAN, Julia, 195 3d St.	1	14
ROSENTHAL, Sarah, 164 E. 90th St.	43	14
REICHELT, Joseph J., 122 7th St.	30	14
RICHARDSON, Joseph B., 495 W. 130th St.	1	15
RYAN, James, 564½ Broome St.	45	15
RICHNITZ, Frances R., 945 E. 161st	20	14
SCHAREF, Emanuel, 173 Essex St.	65	15
SNIFFEN, Henry, 2,192 8th St.	3	15
SMULLEN, Mary A., 653 2d Av.	3	15
SIEGRETO, Genoveffa, 40 Spring St.	1	13
STURGEON, Robert A., 3 Brown Place	47	15
SULLIVAN, James, 539 Canal St.	60	15
SPOLTHOFF, Mamie, 1,426 2d Av.	19	15
STEPHENS, Henry, 330 W. 83d St.	68	15
TAYLOR, Andrew D., Post Graduate Hospital	30	15
ULICH, Ellen, 1,908 Main St., West Farms	47	14
WANZ, Pauline, 110 Suffolk St.	8	14
YOU, Ten Sing, 24 Mott St.	52	15
YU, TUM, 31 Pell St.	33	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
AIELLO, John, 90 Skillman St.	37	13
BECKER, Teresa, 1,122 Willoughby Av.	1	14
BORRMANN, Mary, 247 Lee Av.	1	14
BACH, George, 266 Eckford St.	4	13
BEST, James, Kings County Hospital	58	15
BIRGRIM, Nordecia, 475 Stone Av.	1	13
BROWN, Grace H., 262 Tillary St.	4	15
BEYER, Katherine, 267 Melrose St.	36	15
BIGGERMANN, John, 70 Central Av.	87	15
BATES, Sarah F., 97 Columbia Heights	62	14
CLOUGH, Margaret H., 1,553 Gates Av.	6	14
CASSIDY, James C., 382 Hudson Av.	1	15
COMISKY, J. P., 181 Graham Av.	1	15
COULTON, James, 275 Graham Av.	52	15
CRANE, Benjamin D., 139 S. 3d St.	54	15
DALTON, John, 64 Cheever Place	3	14
DOWLING, Mary, 52 Fulton St.	42	15
DONOVAN, Nora, 14 McKinney St.	1	15
DERICK, J. H., 565 Willoughby Av.	44	15
DEMPSEY, Daniel, 144 Rutledge St.	47	15
ENRIGHT, Margaret, 168 Woodbine.	1	14
FORRESTER, Marion, 774 Henry St.	1	15
FROST, Theodore, 2,625 Atlantic Av.	1	15
GRIFFITH, Jane, 149 Nassau St.	80	15
HARWOOD, Sylvia, 572 Washington Av.	78	14
HUSSEY, Margaret A., 914 Jefferson	68	15
HOLLAND, Catherine, Long Island State Hospital	58	15
HOOLIHAN, Ellen, 260 49th St.	63	15
JOHNSTON, Arch'bald A., 16 10th Av.	69	15
JACOB, Fannie, 172 Boerum St.	1	15
JOHNSON, Minnie, 35 Columbia Place	36	15
KYLE, Thomas H., 1,622 Fulton St.	1	15
LAVESKA, Anna, Memorial Hospital	1	14
LAURI, John, 255 N. 6th St.	1	16
LIVINGSTON, Hugh A., 51st St. and 2d Av.	50	15
LINK, Sophia, 92 Jefferson St.	28	14
MORRIS, Mary A., Kingston Av. Hospital	45	13
MOORE, Hester, 818 Lafayette Av.	3	13
MEEGAN, Mary, 190 Withers St.	1	14
MAGNESS, Fannie, 1,314 Broadway	28	15
MITCHELL, H. D. E., 324 Clinton St.	54	15
MARTIN, J., Kings County Hospital	64	13
NIXON, Sarah, 101 Washington St.	1	15
NEWMAN, Sarah, 758 Classon Av.	60	15
O'MEARA, John A., 218 12th St.	35	15
O'ROURKE, Michael, 113 Jay St.	43	10
O'CONNELL, Teresa, 1,260 Bushwick Av.	1	13
OLSEN, Esta M., 13 Montgomery St.	1	15
OTTERBECK, Elizabeth, 394 S. 3d St.	41	15
PARNHAM, William F., 336 Jay St.	37	14
PEATY, Joseph, 312 Hicks St.	1	15
RATH, Mary A., 336 Putnam Av.	41	15
RITE, George, 136 Jefferson St.	1	14
STOKLEY, Norah B., 250 President.	3	15
SCHMITT, John, 30 Henry St.	1	15
TERHUNE, Harriet, 293 8th St.	70	15
WAITH, Elizabeth, 990 Fulton St.	71	15
WILLIAMSON, Mary A., 36 E. Broadway	65	15
WELLS, George B., 170 Jackson St.	1	15

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FINANCIAL.

West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

To the Holders of the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated 1st April, 1890.

The West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company having failed to provide for the payment of the coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, due 1st April, 1898, we desire to give notice to the Bondholders that it is our intention to take immediate steps for the protection of their interests. To this end it is necessary for us to have control of the Bonds, and we accordingly request the holders to deposit their bonds with us without delay.

In exchange for them we shall issue negotiable certificates (a Stock Exchange quotation for which will be applied for) in terms of an agreement bearing date 1st April, 1898, copies of which and schedules of deposit may be obtained at our office on and after 12th April, 1898.

Prompt action is desirable, and in order that we may know to what extent we can represent the Bondholders, Bonds should be deposited with us not later than 1st May, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
Founders' Court, London, E. C., 5th April, 1898.

Holders in this country may avail of the above by depositing their bonds with us, and we recommend their doing so promptly.

The time allowed for deposit has been extended to 1st June, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street.
New York, May 3d, 1898.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
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CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary.
N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
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DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1898.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of June next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Quotations from London showed declines before the New York market opened yesterday, and sales were later made freely here for London account. This selling seemed to exert much influence on sentiment among the professional traders of the New York Stock Exchange, who almost universally whipped over to the bear side and pegged away all day long trying to put quotations down.

It is not improbable that Wall Street misapprehends the significance of the London selling. Instead of liquidation of investment holdings, it is likely to be found that the rather large current sales are for short account, for the speculator at London is not less alert and active, not less up to manipulative tricks, than is the talent here.

Advices from the very highest banking authorities at London indicate that the disposition to sell American stocks is not characteristic of the real holders of such stocks, but reflects the attitude of traders who are in and out of the market on one side and on every side within a single day. Such traders a little while ago concluded that, pending uncertainties over a meeting between the American and Spanish fleets, there could hardly be expected any pronounced upward movement in New York prices, and on this theory they have been going short.

⁂

Official figures showing international trade balances exert influence in every conservative quarter, our credits abroad having increased $2,000,000 for each working day during the past ten months. And the gains of the immediate future are sure to be larger than those already recorded.

⁂

In the grain markets there continue to be the elements which show that wheat and corn are strong at high figures, not because of any mere manipulative forces at work, but for the reason that foreign requirements are stringent and that such needs are hard pressing in practically every market of the world.

Amusing theories are advanced in some quarters, suggesting that high prices for grain on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange and other public sales centres do not offer any opportunities of advantage to American producers; that such improvement is for the profit only of professional speculators. Throughout the West there is evidently a very different impression. From practically every centre beyond Chicago come assurances of developing prosperity beyond all known records.

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In the money market there is present ease and, according to conservative bankers, no prospective probability of any material changes.

⁂

Government bonds were very dull at practically unchanged quotations. There were no sales.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	3¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Evansville & T. H. pf.	4	Wisconsin Central	⅝
Illinois Steel	5½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅛
Canada Southern	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	Ontario & Western	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1¾
Chi. Great Western	½	Pacific Mail	⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	People's Gas, Chicago	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Reading	⅛
Consolidated Gas	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Erie	⅜	St. Louis & S. F.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅜
Illinois Central	1	Standard R. & T.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1
Manhattan Cons.	1	Wabash pf.	½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	West Chi. Street	⅜

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. P., M. & Om. con. 6s	6½	E. T., V. & Ga. D. 5s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	1¾	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi. Extension	2¾

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1¼	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Ore. S. Line 6s	1⅝
Lake Shore 3½s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1⅛
		South Car. & Ga. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rate, 5@5½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $88,189,540; balance, $5,570,110; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $988,440.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜@94⅞, and guilders at 40 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 106; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 84⅛; St. Paul, 1, to 97½; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 54⅜; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝; New York Central, ½, to 117½; Erie, ⅛, to 12⅞; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58¾; and Reading, ⅜, to 9½. British consols were quoted at 110½ for money, and 110 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £278,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 87½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 33c. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 157.20, against 157.30 Saturday and 155.80 a week ago; at Rome at 107.90 against 107.72 Saturday and 107.32 a week ago; at Lisbon at 79, against 78½ Saturday and 76¾ a week ago.

STANDING UP FOR LEITER.

Out in Chicago everybody is enthusiastic over young Mr. Leiter and what he has accomplished in the grain market; and incidentally they resent every stricture which outside critics indulge in. The following is, by way of international defense—a Chicago wheat trade authority answering London and Berlin criticisms:

"European newspaper writers are charging Leiter with squeezing their bread prices. Leiter has shipped at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe on his own account in six months, and has put it into consumption over there at under the market. He did not do this from philanthropic motives, but because he was compelled to cut the cash price for a while to the foreigners, so as to get his money out in haste to use again in Chicago. Leiter has fed the foreigner at some expense to himself, while he has at the same time been squeezing the shorts at Chicago. Liverpool now is 50 cents over Chicago for July wheat. Leiter has nothing to do with that. Indeed, instead of Leiter squeezing the foreigner, he was pulled out of a very uncomfortable position by the wild advances inaugurated abroad."

THE RISING OF THE WEST.

A. O. Slaughter & Co. is one of the strong houses of Chicago, conspicuous on the Board of Trade of that city, and with membership in the New York Stock Exchange. The firm's view of the financial situation is that the price of wheat is setting a pace of prosperity for the whole country, saying:

"A year ago May wheat was selling at about 72 cents and May corn at 25 cents a bushel; now May wheat is selling around $1.50 and May corn at 35 cents a bushel. Our provisions are bringing better prices and profit is accruing to the farmers. After a long period of depression the West is being redeemed. And the prosperity of the West is the prosperity of the country. This is a truth that has been demonstrated negatively in recent years and will be demonstrated positively in the next few years.

"The railroads of the West are regularly showing the largest increases, due as well to the westward movement of merchandise as to the eastward movement of crops. Atchison earnings are a fair index of the condition of things in Kansas; those of St. Paul and Northwestern of the prosperity of the Northwestern States; those of Burlington of the excellent state of business throughout Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska; the earnings of the Rio Grande roads are a token of Colorado's improvement; and the earnings of the Oregon lines, the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific an indication of the growth and increasing productiveness of the vast territory they serve. From Chicago and St. Louis to the seaboard the enormous amount of grain and merchandise moves on the trunk lines, so that in the complexity of commerce and the intricacies of change and interchange all the groups of railroads are more or less intimately bound together."

ROCK ISLAND REACHES QUINCY.

Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy sold together yesterday for the first time since August, 1883, when the former was 117½ and the latter 117. The two stocks were practically together in May, 1884, with Burlington at 108 and Rock Island at 107¾.

Since that time Rock Island has sold up to 140⅝ on May 17, 1887, and down to 49¼ in the Bryan free silver panic of August, 1896. Burlington's highest has been 156 on the same date in 1887, and its lowest 53, the latter also being made in August, 1896, when the Rock Island was lowest.

The consolidation whereby the present Rock Island Road was formed took place in 1880, and during the three years up to 1883 the two stocks ranged very closely, but since 1883 there has usually been quite a margin of difference in the price of the two stocks. For this reason yesterday's occurrence attracted more than passing attention.

SUGAR TRUST MYSTERY.

Over 60,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in yesterday, and it rose a couple of points, retaining all but a fraction of the gain. Many interesting stories were in circulation to account for the activity and the strength of the stock, but few of the current reports received much consideration.

Wall Street is pleased to believe that some sort of a big mystery is brewing in Sugar Trust affairs, and mysteries are what professional Wall Street always most enjoys.

WASHINGTON MADE HAPPY.

A crowd of Washington speculators who bought Tobacco around par are credited with having let go of their holdings toward the end of last week, having made an average of something like 7 or 8 points' profit. This pleasing experience is expected to induce a very kindly disposition toward Tobacco Trust affairs in the "right quarters" at Washington.

CHICAGO ON THE BULL SIDE.

Chicago has become extremely bullish on the stock market, and in its usual way is showing its enthusiasm by offering to make all sorts of bets. Chicago traders offered yesterday to bet that Rock Island will cross Burlington and cross par both to-day. They offered to bet that People's Gas will go up 10 points within the next two months. They want to bet that Illinois Steel makes enough out of Government contracts to make an unexpectedly good dividend declaration. They want to bet that St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island are all good for a ten-point rise within ten days after Admiral Sampson smashes the Spanish fleet. They will bet, too, that wheat makes an average gain of over a point a day for the remainder of this month, and that it will sell up 25 cents a bushel before it goes down 10 cents.

There are some other bets that came hotly offered over Wall Street telegraph wires yesterday, but the foregoing are quite as many as traders here seem disposed to consider.

Chicago's disposition to be bullish on everything breaks Chicago's record, for, as a rule, all manner of bearishness has its storm centre there.

ANOTHER BRITISH CONVERT.

And even The London Economist has whipped over into taking cheerful views of the Amercian stock market outlook, saying:

"There has also been a substantial recovery in bond issues, carrying quotations to a higher level than that existing a month ago.

"But the upward movement is not at all surprising, for the shrinkage in market valuations from which the rally has taken place was in many cases utterly excessive. It was based upon the expectation that the value of money would considerably advance in the States, and would cause European monetary rates to harden, while it was also feared that the war would be of long duration, and that the industries of the Southern States would be injuriously affected.

"Receipts of the railroads have shown a pretty general expansion, and business throughout the States is fairly active. Whatever, then, may be thought of the rise which has taken place in the non-dividend issues, the dealings in which constitute so large an element in the everyday business of the 'Yankee' market, the improvement in the sound dividend-paying shares and bonds appears to have more justification than usually characterizes Stock Exchange movements."

WESTINGHOUSE DEVELOPMENTS.

Humphries Miller of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, reviewing local financial and investment conditions, writes:

"Our market has been rather overshadowed by the extraordinary activity and excitement which prevailed at the larger centres of speculation. Nevertheless, the trading was of fair volume, and prices have been well maintained. The decline in values here during the period of depression in Wall Street was comparatively insignificant, and hence the rally has been equally slight; but we believe that the same factors which furnish the basis for the strength elsewhere will sooner or later exert an influence here, and will bear fruit in higher prices.

"Two deals are now in process of development which will, when fully consummated, tend to broaden the local field for investment and speculation. One of these is the scheme for the consolidation of the gas interests. We believe it will eventuate in the Philadelphia Gas Company, or the interests representing that company, controlling the situation. This will mean an influx of new capital, which will increase the outside interest in our market, and additional securities which will make a bid for public favor. It will also mean, we think, a good thing for the Philadelphia Company stockholders, and this stock should be a purchase on any concessions from current quotations.

"The other deal contemplates a large increase in the capital stock of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, one of the biggest money-makers and best-paying enterprises in the country. A special meeting to vote upon the proposed increase has been called for July 12, and as the plan is indorsed by Mr. Westinghouse and the board, the largest individual holders of the stock, the proposition will be carried. This plan has been contemplated for some time, but the move was probably hastened by the legal decisions rendered during the week against the sweeping patent claims of the company. A few people who do not understand the situation evidently jumped to the conclusion that the effects of these decisions would be adverse to the stock, and a slight decline occurred, but this was subsequently recovered, and the price advanced. For years the company has pursued infringers of their patents in all the courts. This was done more as a matter of principle than anything else, because it has been the boast of the Westinghouse Company that even in a free field it could beat the world in the manufacture of brakes. The facilities of the company are such that it can fill an order for one or a thousand sets of brakes on an hour's notice, and its plant is probably the most economically arranged and complete in the United States.

"The proposed increase in the capital of the company, which is now $5,000,000, will be based upon the undivided profits which have accumulated during the past ten years, and will mean a large stock dividend to present stockholders. At present the stock is regarded as a rich man's investment, because of the high price of the shares. The increase of the latter will broaden the market for them. Holders who receive the stock dividend can immediately realize cash on it by selling the surplus shares, and still retain the original number of shares, on which they will receive regular cash dividends. It will not surprise us to see Air Brake make a new high-price record before the date of the special meeting."

GOLD GLUT IN CHICAGO.

New York is not the only place where gold for currency is circulating too freely to please everybody. Says the Chicago Tribune:

"The yellow metal promises to be as common with Chicago people shortly as it always has been in San Francisco, where those who claim to know all about it say nobody ever thinks of carrying paper money. Sub-Treasurer Williams has within the last ten days received from Washington $2,000,000, which he is putting out among the banks in Chicago. They are gradually paying it to their customers over the counter. One banker said the Government wants to pay its soldiers and sailors with paper money, letting the people at home use gold. Another theory is that the Government desires to give the people an object lesson on the stability of the nation's money system.

"The bank cashiers say they have trouble getting people to accept gold on the ground that it is too heavy and inconvenient to carry. Five hundred dollars in gold weighs more than two troy pounds. Country banks are exchanging bills for gold, which means that the country people are anxious to get it. Treasurer Williams received $1,000,000 in gold from Washington in $2.50 and $5 pieces."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Some probability of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan being published this week.

Official output of anthracite coal for April placed at 2,228,750 tons, against 2,552,170 tons for the same month last year.

Conference of executive officers of lines in the Southwestern Traffic Association in St. Louis to-day on the subject of reorganization.

Payment of middle division Union Pacific bonds which failed to participate in the benefit of the reorganization.

Increase of $2,556 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus earnings for March.

Strength of the sterling exchange market. Advance of half a cent in posted rates.

Increase of $2,008 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis surplus earnings for April.

Decrease of $42,575 in surplus reserve as shown by statement outside banks.

Increase of 7,900 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, and increase of 50,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Deficit of $127,041 shown by Missouri, Kansas and Texas for March, but surplus of $783,509 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in May showed increases:

Cleveland, Canton, and Southern	$665
Northern Pacific	93,051
St. Louis Southwestern	7,200

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof shows:

	May 14.	Decrease.
Loans, discounts, invest's	$59,965,300	$960,700
Circulation	1,375,300	*1,000
Net deposits	64,131,100	1,512,900
Deposits with Clearing House agents	7,322,800	587,200
Deposits banks and trust companies	2,040,000	*163,000
Legal tender and bank notes	4,324,000	75,500
Specie	3,756,100	*78,900
Total reserve	17,442,900	420,800
Reserve required	16,032,775	378,225
Surplus reserve	1,410,125	42,575

*Increase.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week May	$13,236	$12,571	$13,762
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,868	4,497
1st week May	$414,345	$321,294	$281,344
From July 1	20,421,482	15,856,768	17,607,743
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week May	$76,800	$69,600	$73,000
From July 1	4,671,336	4,194,647	4,346,013
ANN ARBOR for March—			
Gross earnings	125,354	116,722	99,125
Op. expenses	82,932	68,871	......
Net earnings	42,422	47,851	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	393,490	337,513	273,280
Net earnings	102,192	100,846	......
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for March—			
Gross earnings	283,152	270,836	274,923
Op. expenses	164,983	156,216	149,246
Net earnings	118,168	114,619	125,677
Charges	60,055	59,063	57,897
Surplus	58,112	55,556	67,780
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	880,021	792,114	838,851
Net earnings	347,500	339,250	375,016
Surplus	167,333	160,096	201,115
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for March, compared with the two preceding months—			
	March.	February.	January.
Gross earnings	$820,509	$846,478	$1,024,492
Op. expenses	662,007	655,477	752,233
Net earnings	158,502	191,001	272,259
Prop. exp. to gross	80⅝	77⅜	73⅜
Charges	285,543	285,843	285,547
Deficit	127,041	94,842	13,288
Sur. from July 1.	783,510	910,550	1,005,393
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for April—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$428,865	$393,228	$373,030
Op. expenses	297,164	263,583	247,613
Net earnings	131,701	129,648	125,417
Surplus	5,131	3,123	1,017
For ten months—			
Gross earnings	4,698,224	4,208,484	4,296,640
Net earnings	1,611,701	1,564,696	1,654,748
Charges	126,570	126,520	124,400
Surplus	334,758	309,018	405,317
OHIO RIVER for March—			
Gross earnings	55,096	73,410	76,102
Op. expenses	55,020	47,478	52,870
Net earnings	76	25,932	23,232
For three months—			
Gross earnings	190,284	197,972	221,414
Net earnings	32,213	62,026	67,828

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	220
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
City	1000	People's	200
Commerce	200	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Irving	147½	Second National	450
Lincoln National	750	Seventh National	110
Mercantile	167	West Side	275
Merchants'	145		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. will be paid on June 1 to the stockholders of The Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities is a waiting one. Prices yesterday remained firm. Standard Oil showed some activity and was fairly supported at around 400, the closing figure representing a slight recession from Saturday's final. Weakness was observable in Buffalo Gas, although no news was heard regarding the property, and the bonds closed about a point lower.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 3d assmt. pd.	12¾	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	63
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	72
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	28½	29
Amsterdam preferred	67½	68
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24¾	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100¾	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	322	328
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	18	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	45	45¾
Glucose preferred	100½	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	401½	402½
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅜
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	49	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,031.24 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .09, 300 Crescent at .06, 300 Isabella at .23, 100 Mollie Gibson at .25, and 500 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,300 Anaconda at .40@.37@.38, 700 Anchoria Leland at .68@.67, 3,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08½@.08¾, 500 Elkton at .82½, 500 Garfield Consolidated at .14½, 2,000 Golden Fleece at .28@.25@.25⅛, 23,000 Gold Magnet at .003@.004, buyer 30, to .003¼; 3,000 Havana at .75¼, 500 Isabella at .23, 14,500 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04@.05, 2,000 Justine at .03¼@.03½, buyer 10; 500 Miami at .38, buyer 30; 700 Mollie Gibson at .21¼@.21½, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .13⅛@.13¼, 1,000 Portland at .95@.95½, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .05 cash, 55,000 Sentinel at .009, buyer 30, to .006 cash, and 2,000 Work at .03⅛. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 Boston and Montana at 195¾, 5 Calumet and Hecla at 545, 10 Osceola at 46, 5 Quincy at 114, and 5 Tamarack at 158.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.40
Alta	.14	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.12
Breece	.40	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.15
Chrysolite	.12	Mexican	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Ophir	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.62	Potosi	.20
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.70	Sierra Nevada	.35
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father de Smet	.16	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.75
Belcher	.09	Ophir	.40
Best & Belcher	.27	Occidental	.75
Breece	.30	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Con.	.12	Potosi	.20
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Chollar	.20	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Small Hopes	.80
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.70	Anaconda	.33
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father de Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.18	Golden Fleece	.20
Hale & Norcross	.75	Isabella	.21
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.21
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.45	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Portland	.90
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.10
Little Chief	.16	Work	.02
Mexican	.08		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	.82
Gold Magnet	.003	Garfield Con.	.14
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.25½
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.22
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.04½
Rocky Mountain	.03	Justine	.03
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Waldorf	.02	Mount Rosa	.13
Yukon	.10	Old Gold	.003¼
Alamo	.02	Portland	.95
Anaconda	.37½	Sentinel	.008
Anchoria, Leland	.65	Union	.10½
Cannon Ball	.08¾	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Cripple Creek con.	.08¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 16.—Home trading was quiet. Only $5,837 bonds were dealt in during the first half of the day, and while transactions in stocks reached a fair aggregate the quartet of what used to be called arbitrage shares monopolized most of the attention—Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison preferred, and Union Pacific preferred. Mining shares were neglected, and hardly varied at all in price.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	232	234
Boston & Maine	180	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	120
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Old Colony	189	190
West End	82	82½
West End pf.	103½	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	2¼	2¾
Arnold	14¼	14½
Atlantic	..	27½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	194	194½
Butte & Boston	24¼	24½
Calumet & Hecla	545	550
Centennial	13½	14
Franklin	11	12
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	45¼	45½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6
Quincy	112	113½
Santa Ysabel	5	5½
Tamarack	155	159
Tecumseh	1¾	2
Wolverine	21	21¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	259½	261
Dominion Coal	21¼	21¾
Dominion Coal pf.	..	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	35½	35¾
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	49	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone	..	.60
New England Telephone	125	126
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	179	181
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	19½	20
Westinghouse Electric	22½	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	28¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Philadelphia stocks moved in the wake of the New York list. Quotations were heavy without showing pronounced weakness; some stocks were practically unchanged. The volume of business was small. The Reading issues yielded fractionally and Choctaw common sold in the morning at 13¾ as against 14½ on Saturday. It rallied in the afternoon to 14. Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power $5 paid, was marketed at 12⅛@12⅜. Marsden was well taken around 7. United Gas was marked up ¾, to 113¼. Cambria Iron gained a point to 40½. There was heavy buying of Union Traction, up to 15⅝ on the renewal of the $2,500,000 Hestonville lease to Nov. 15, 1898. The remainder of the list was steady but very dull, which also was the condition of the general market at the close.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23	23½
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	25½	25¾
Northern Pacific pf.	64⅛	64¼
Pennsylvania	57	57¼
Reading t. c.	9	9 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	21 11-16	..
Reading 2d pf.	11¼	11½
St. Paul	94½	94⅝
Marsden	6⅞	7
Choctaw	13⅞	14½
Choctaw pf.	33	33½
Reading Gen. 4s	82	83
Elec. Esp. 4s	83¼	83⅜
Equitable Gas 5s	104	104½
Pennsylvania M. R. 5s	88	88½
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3⅜
Met. Ry.	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	82¼	82¾
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Union Traction	15⅜	15⅝
Electric Storage	21½	22½
Electric Storage pf.	24	25½
United Gas Imp.	113	113¼
Welsbach Light	43½	44½
N. J. Traction	46	47
American R. E. L.	4	4¼
Cons. T., Pitts	13⅛	13⅜
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46	46⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The range in Biscuit was narrow to-day. Common sold from 26 to 26¾, and preferred from 87 to 87¾. North Chicago opened at 200 for account and 199 regular; the regular touched 198½ and closed at 198¾. West Chicago sold from 92½ at opening, to 92⅝, closing at opening price.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	135
National Biscuit Co. common	26¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	87
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew Co.	7⅜
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	33
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	34½
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	235
North Chicago Street R. R.	198
West Chicago Street R. R.	92½
South Side Elevated R. R.	59½
Lake Street Elevated	13⅛
Lake Streeet Elevated t. ctfs.	11
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.15	.16
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.08	.09
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.15	.14
Challenge Con.	.11	.10
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.43	.43
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	.60
Con. Imperial	..	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.23	.22
Hale & Norcross	.76	.80
Justice	.06	.06
Mexican	.21	.08
Occidental Con.	.95	.90
Ophir	.38	.41
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.22	.21
Savage	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.59	.58
Silver Hill	..	.06
Standard	*1.50	..
Union Con.	.10	.09
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.22	.24

Silver bars, 56½; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—sight, 10; telegraph, 12½.

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Anaconda	35	47	37	47
Anchoria	66	80	66	70
Argentum	22	23½	23¼	24
Battle Mountain	17⅞	18½	18	18¼
Consolidated	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Elkton	79½	80	81¾	81¾
El Paso	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7
Gibson	20½	24	20½	24½
Gold Coin	91	92	90½	93
Gold King	50	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	25½	40	24	27
Garfield Con.	14	14¼	14¼	15
Isabelle	23	23¾	22⅞	23½
Jefferson	4	5	4	5
Lillie	87	90	89	94
Matoa	15	15¼	14⅞	15¼
Moon Anchor	70⅛	71	70	71
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	4⅞	5⅛
Portland	94¼	94½	94	94½
Rawlings	16	16⅜	15½	16½
Rosa	12⅜	13½	13	14
Union	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
Work	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$208,762,345
Gold reserve	176,796,841
Net silver	7,204,007
United States notes in the Treasury	30,644,773
Treasury notes of 1890	1,990,528
Total receipts this day	1,467,575
Total receipts this month	15,498,535
Total receipts this year	356,425,485
Total expenditures this day	2,490,000
Total expenditures this month	25,118,000
Total expenditures this year	372,791,195
Deposits in National banks	28,781,791
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	196,675
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,044,575
Customs	365,929
Miscellaneous	57,070

A Gas Deal in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—Philip N. Jackson completed negotiations to-day for the sale of all the stock of the Montclair Gas and Water Company, and the Summit Gaslight Company. They are now the property of Newark capitalists. Mr. Jackson, who is President of the People's Light and Power Company, had been conducting negotiations for a long time.

A Wisconsin Telephone Company.

BARABOO, Wis., May 16.—A company was formed here to-day with a capital stock of $100,000 for the purpose of constructing telephone lines all over the State. The incorporators are F. T. Brewster, F. A. Philbrick, and W. H. Hatch.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Terre Haute Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, (Hypothecated.)
120 shs. Chatham National Bank.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
14 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Citizens' Natl. Bank, Englewood, N. J.
50 shs. American Ordnance Co. 7 p. c. Prefd.
$4,780 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1898.
$4,000 Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Dec., 1892, coups. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Texas and Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., June, 1898, coups. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Staten Island Midland R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
10 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
25 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Iron Steamboat Co. (old stock.)
26 shs. American Air Power Co.
50 shs. United States Casualty Co.
50 shs. Central & So. American Telegraph Co.
50 shs. Central & So. American Telegraph Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, May 17, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as Receivers of the Madison Square Bank.)
200 shares Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co., $100 each.
1 Gold Watch.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
4 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
10 shares Northern Pacific Railway Co. preferred, $100 each (Voting Certificate.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Louis Mesier, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SWEET & JOHNSON,
52 BROADWAY,
New York, N. Y., May 16th, 1898.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

CLAYTON M. SWEET,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
FREDERICK W. JOHNSON.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT S. C. SCOTT HAS this day retired from the firm of J. T. SCOTT & CO. of No. 4 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York. The business will be continued by J. T. SCOTT and WILLIAM P. WALLACE of the City of New York.—Dated May 16th, 1898.

KINGS COUNTY TRACTION.

Justice Barnard Asked to Appoint a Temporary Receiver at Poughkeepsie, but Reserves Decision.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 16.—A motion was made before Justice Barnard this morning for the appointment of a temporary receiver of the Kings County Traction Company pending the trial of the suit entitled the People of the State of New York against the Kings County Traction Company. All the interests involved are situated in Brooklyn.

The suit affects a proposed consolidation of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company. A. B. Boardman, in his argument opposing the appointment of a receiver, said that his clients had $2,000,000 tied up in the proposed consolidation, and that delay was a serious matter to them. "It is necessary to combine railroad interests in Brooklyn either in the manner proposed or some other way," he said.

"Consolidation from a business standpoint is the only thing that can save the interests we represent. The great bulk of the shareholders are agreeable to the consolidation and have either sold their stock for cash or gone into it. The minority stockholders won't go in or stay out, fish or cut bait. They want to get more than the others get." Mr. Boardman expressed it as his opinion that it was discreditable to Attorney General Hancock to allow his office to be used in such an action.

Mr. Boardman, in closing, said that his clients wanted no postponement, and if they cannot get a sale of the stock at once they are greatly injured. He objected strongly to the appointment of a receiver, because of the expense of his fees and the delay. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

William N. Dykman, James C. Church, and A. F. Britton appeared for the plaintiff and minority stockholders, and William D. Guthrie, A. B. Boardman, and Paul E. De Frere for the Kings County Traction Company.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ELECTION.

John M. Whiton Chosen Vice President of the New York Board.

The annual election of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday was the occasion of a lively contest for the Vice Presidency. Many members of the board, including several managers of foreign companies, were purposely absent, thus enabling John M. Whiton, the candidate of the agency companies, to defeat Benoni Lockwood, the regular nominee, by a vote of 26 to 19. The remainder of the regular ticket was elected without opposition.

The new officers of the board are: President—J. Montgomery Hare; Vice President—John M. Whiton; Secretary—Alfred M. Thorburn; Assistant Secretary—F. V. Price; Treasurer—Lindley Murray, Jr.

The official report of the election will be presented by the Inspectors to the board at the regular monthly meeting, which has been called for to-morrow.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The National Surety Company of New York has appointed G. W. Sherrill of Cincinnati resident manager, succeeding Davidson & Wilson, who resigned as general agents.

The representative of the marine insurance companies, who has left for Key West to appear in the prize court in regard to the captured Spanish steamers Panama, Miguel Jover, Guido, Catalina, and Pedro, insured in New York, is Wilhelmus J. Mynderse.

Thomas B. Bell of London, the General Manager of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of England, who arrived in New York last week, left yesterday for Hartford to confer with Martin Bennett, the United States manager of the Lion, in regard to the present situation.

The Chicago Life Underwriters' Association will meet on Thursday evening of this week. The speakers will be President Dewey of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, President Pattison of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, President Looker of the Michigan Mutual Life, Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, and Bishop Samuel Fallows.

The local panic in fire insurance rates continued yesterday. The building occupied by Hanan's shoe factory was written at 20 cents for three years, and the machinery at 40 cents for three years, the brokerage allowed being 40 per cent. The Madison Square Garden risk, which was offered last week at 75 cents, was offered in several offices yesterday at 1 per cent.

Actuary W. D. Whiting of the New Jersey Insurance Department has just completed an examination of the affairs and condition of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London. The examination showed assets of $433,753 and surplus of $370,854 on Jan. 1, 1898. Since that date the company has deposited with the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts an additional $100,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Robert Buck, William W. Wickes, George H. Moller, Hart B. Brundrett, Leonard Jacob, Henry J. Robinson, Albert Crane, John B. Snook, Frank T. Stinson, John J. Williams, Myrick Plummer, James W. Elwell, George W. Silberhorn, George Jeremiah, Eben Demorest, H. K. Dyer, D. H. Valentine, and John J. Sinclair. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Frank T. Stinson was re-elected President of the company and George Jeremiah Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 16, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
98	102	41	Adams Express	101	101	99	100	....
21½	22	1,550	American Cotton Oil	22	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	−⅜
27⅞	28	325	Am. Malting Co.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅞	−⅛
78	78¾	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	....
124	130	5	American Express	128	128	128	128	....
10⅞	11⅛	600	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	−⅛
28	29	250	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−1⅛
134⅛	134¼	61,205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131⅞	134⅝	131⅝	134¼	+1¼
111	113½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	113	112½	113	+1
108⅝	108¾	49,825	American Tobacco	109	109⅝	107¼	108¾	−1¼
118	119½	110	Am. Tobacco pf.	119	119	119	119	+1
12	12⅛	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−⅜
30⅛	30¼	15,795	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅜	30½	30¼	30¼	−⅜
2⅞	3	50	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	....
39¾	40	2,333	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40¼	40⅝	40	40	−⅜
6½	7	1,400	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	6	6⅞	6	6⅞	−⅛
50⅛	50¼	800	Canada Southern	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	−1
81½	82½	100	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	−1½
20½	20⅝	1,710	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	−½
98⅞	99	19,405	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99¼	99¼	98⅝	99	−1
14	14⅛	4,748	Chi. Gr. West.	14¼	14⅜	14	14	−½
9	9½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	9	8	9	−⅛
94½	94⅝	32,890	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅝	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	−1
144½	145½	472	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	+1
124	124½	1,562	Chi. & Northw.	124¼	124¼	123¼	124	−½
98¾	98⅞	26,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	98¼	99½	97⅞	98⅞	+½
29¼	30	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	....
30½	31	535	C., C., C. & St. L.	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	−⅜
14	14⅛	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	−⅞
6¼	6¾	50	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
6	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	−½
189	190	1,475	Consolidated Gas	189⅞	190	189¼	189⅛	−1⅞
33¾	34	235	Consolidated Ice	32¾	33	32⅞	33	....
88	89½	22	Consolidated Ice pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	....
152	156	205	Del., Lack. & West.	155	155	155	155	+⅛
44	45	510	Denver & R. G. pf.	45¼	45¼	45	45	....
12	12½	800	Erie	12½	12½	12	12¼	−⅜
34	34¼	835	Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34½	34	34¼	−⅜
25	28	718	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	....
48	52	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	50	50	50	50	+4
35½	35⅝	550	General Electric	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	−¼
17½	18½	875	Hawaiian Sugar	18	18	18	18	−1½
102⅝	103	284	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	−1
48½	54	200	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	−5½
45	46	600	Laclede Gas	45¾	47	45¾	46	....
186	186¼	6	Lake Shore	186	186	186	186	....
186	188	100	Lake Shore ctfs	186	186	186	186	....
52⅜	52½	11,055	Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	53¼	52⅜	52½	−1⅜
102⅛	102½	9,425	Manhattan Con	102⅝	102⅞	101⅝	102¼	−1
150	150½	8,090	Metropolitan St. Ry.	150	151	149½	150⅝	+½
102½	104	100	Michigan Central	104½	104½	102⅝	104½	....
54	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	54	54	54	54	−1½
64½	65	100	Minnesota Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	−½
34⅛	35½	645	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35	35	34½	34½	−⅝
32½	32⅝	4,975	Missouri Pacific	33	33	32½	32½	−⅜
32⅜	33⅜	100	National Lead Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	....
105	108	10	National Lead Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	....
18½	19½	225	National Linseed Oil	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	....
93½	95	430	New Jersey Central	94¼	94½	93½	94½	+½
29	30½	425	New York Air Brake	30	30	30	30	....
114	114½	2,865	New York Central	114	114½	113¾	114	−⅜
184	188	45	N. Y., N. H. & H.	186¾	187¼	186¾	187¼	....
49¼	49½	800	Norfolk & West. pf.	49	49½	48⅞	48⅞	−1⅛
5⅝	5⅞	1,000	North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	....
25½	25⅝	9,345	Northern Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	−⅝
64	64½	11,245	Northern Pacific pf.	64	64⅝	63⅞	64	−1⅛
14⅝	14¾	1,850	Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¾	−⅛
27	28½	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−1¾
69	72	70	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	....
27½	28	540	Pacific Mail	28	28	27½	28	−½
113½	114¾	60	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	....
95½	95⅝	5,755	People's Gas, Chicago	95¾	96¼	95⅝	95⅝	−1
63⅛	64	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	63	63	63	....
17⅞	18	1,920	Reading	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
43⅛	43¼	1,820	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	43⅛	43¼	−1¼
22¼	22½	20	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	....
55	60	150	Rio Grande West pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+3¼
119	122	28	R. W., & Ogdens.	120	120	120	120	....
7	7¼	865	St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7¼	7	7	−½
60½	61	451	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60¼	+¼
27½	28	1,110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅞	−⅜
10¼	10⅝	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	....
75⅝	75¾	400	St. Paul & Omaha	74⅞	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	+⅜
15½	16	600	Southern Pacific	15⅞	16	15¼	15⅞	−⅜
8	8¼	75	Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
28¼	28½	2,429	Southern Railway pf.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	−⅜
4¾	5¼	300	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
25⅜	25½	1,480	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+⅛
165	167	200	Third Avenue	168	168	167	167	....
22	22⅛	3,310	Union Pacific	22¼	22⅜	22	22	−1
57¼	57⅜	15,042	Union Pacific pf.	57	57⅞	57	57⅜	−⅜
7½	7¾	2,525	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½	−⅜
39	42	12	United States Express	40	40	40	40	....
62⅞	63	825	U. S. Leather pf.	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾	−½
19¼	19¾	100	United States Rubber	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−½
71½	72	1,100	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	72	70	71½	+⅞
7½	7¾	40	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
18¼	18⅜	3,415	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18½	−½
92	92¾	700	West Chicago Street	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	−⅜
89¼	89½	1,361	Western Union Tel.	88⅞	89¼	88⅞	89¼	+¼
2⅜	2½	700	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
1½	2	200	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	+⅝
Sales.....		336,390						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95		Del. & Hudson	108	110½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	88
4s, r., 1907	108½	109	Den. & R. G.	10½	13	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	14	New Central C.	7	8
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, c., 1925	122½	123¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7			
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	129	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	106	110			
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Norfolk So.	80	86
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..	Eighth Avenue	330	..	Nor. & West.	13	14½
			Erie 2d pf.	16	17	Ohio Southern	..	5
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	7	12½	Ont. Mining	4	6
American Coal	100	140	Gt. Nor. pf.	159	162	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	72	75	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. S. L.	30	31½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Homestake	45	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. T. & C., ex d.	89	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	96	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Ann Arbor	11	13	Iowa Central	8½	9	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37	Iowa Central pf.	28½	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
Balt. & Ohio	18	18½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6⅝	K. C., P. & G.	16½	17½	Pullman Car	180	181
			Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	Quicksilver	2	2¼
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
B'klyn Union Gas	117	120	K. & D. M. pf.	13½	15	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Rio Grande W.	23	25
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	65	Kingston & Pem.	2	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Central Pacific	12¼	12¾	Laclede Gas pf.	85	90	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	53½	54½
Chi. & Alton	159	..	L. E. & W.	15	15½			
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	L. E. & W. pf.	71½	73½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17	19½
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	55	Long Island	40	50			
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	106½	108½	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. L. S. W.	4¼	5½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	30	32	Md. Coal pf.	45	50	St. P. & Duluth	17	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	22	23	Mexican Central	4¾	5¾	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	30	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P., M. & M.	132	142
Chi. & N. W. pf.	165	170	Minn. & St. L.	26	27½	St. P. & O. pf.	150	152
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	86	Sil. bullion certfs.	56⅝	57⅝
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..				Texas Pacific	10½	11⅛
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	⅜	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3				Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	23	Mo., K. & T.	10⅝	11	U. P., D. & G.	6⅝	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28	Wells-F. Express	115	120
C., H. V. & T. pf.	22½	22⅝	Morris & Essex	170	173	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	11	13
Com. Cable	160	180	N., C. & St. L.	..	65			
Consol. Coal	38	44	National Starch	6	8	Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,307,900	$301,300	$58,100	$172,900	$105,000	$2,721,400
Colonial	100,000	654,800	18,000	66,100	219,200	......	878,600
Columbia	300,000	1,868,000	124,000	80,000	113,000	......	1,811,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,266,700	66,100	97,800	183,700	......	1,515,200
14th Street	100,000	696,000	24,300	126,000	141,000	......	914,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	460,000	130,000	25,000	90,000	......	520,000
Gansevoort	200,000	664,600	16,600	54,800	33,300	3,900	527,400
Hamilton	200,000	1,107,700	60,100	88,600	92,200	......	1,166,800
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,164,700	328,300	60,600	94,800	......	1,686,900
Home	100,000	471,500	97,800	60,500	35,400	16,600	558,900
Hudson River	200,000	1,150,000	34,000	87,000	191,000	......	1,201,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,356,200	64,300	89,100	30,400	100,000	1,558,600
Mutual	200,000	908,500	26,900	86,900	124,600	1,800	849,200
19th Ward	100,000	575,800	26,200	97,100	105,200	6,800	603,900
Plaza	100,000	1,084,000	25,800	121,600	180,700	......	1,196,400
Riverside	100,000	713,600	13,500	43,900	74,400	......	713,500
State	100,000	1,267,000	80,000	89,000	105,000	146,000	1,428,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,102,800	39,300	97,900	159,000	53,200	1,441,400
23d Ward	100,000	673,100	20,200	81,800	47,000	50,300	778,000
Union Square	200,000	1,964,500	77,100	207,900	225,600	......	2,408,700
Yorkville	100,000	1,174,600	100,100	69,500	144,200	......	1,177,500
Astor National	300,000	1,075,900	149,600	120,600	59,500	......	1,057,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,045,000	40,800	65,800	151,100	85,000	1,204,400
Broadway	100,000	1,091,000	32,100	112,400	84,900	......	1,202,200
Brooklyn	300,000	1,302,300	76,300	58,000	185,200	39,500	1,304,300
Eighth Ward	100,000	266,200	11,700	17,400	42,900	4,800	231,200
Fifth Avenue	100,000	530,600	23,500	20,500	46,500	300	463,600
Fulton	200,000	926,000	58,400	34,200	67,700	......	774,100
Kings County	150,000	610,000	40,800	28,600	74,200	......	579,700
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	3,056,500	210,800	264,700	458,700	......	3,559,700
Mechanics'	500,000	2,257,100	72,400	138,700	146,400	......	2,163,200
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	858,400	43,900	48,800	71,000	22,800	838,500
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,617,000	261,000	237,000	570,000	83,000	4,084,000
National City	300,000	2,130,000	115,000	446,000	411,000	212,000	2,847,000
North Side	100,000	1,218,700	10,700	53,800	60,200	......	1,154,800
People's	100,000	731,300	41,600	23,700	46,900	8,900	727,600
Queens County (L. I. City)	100,000	1,590,700	204,700	278,800	451,200	183,200	2,495,200
Schermerhorn	100,000	832,400	24,000	20,300	147,700	......	890,900
17th Ward	100,000	395,600	6,800	41,000	53,300	......	327,800
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,045,700	100,600	15,500	210,000	11,000	950,000
26th Ward	100,000	358,300	16,100	26,200	73,400	6,600	388,200
Union	100,000	283,200	7,600	15,200	27,400	35,000	280,000
Wallabout	100,000	459,500	15,100	40,300	72,500	52,400	515,600
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,906,300	118,100	213,900	388,700	411,200	4,120,800
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,134,900	123,500	81,600	166,900	152,900	1,995,600
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,595,000	59,100	50,400	171,200	......	1,254,500
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	933,100	30,200	41,800	148,300	61,600	848,800
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,483,800	110,500	23,700	116,800	166,300	1,397,900
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	709,600	41,700	33,400	64,400	69,700	729,100
Bank of S. I.	25,000	418,000	16,600	18,800	122,200	700	536,500
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	531,200	19,000	24,700	93,000	......	516,400
Totals	$9,012,000	$59,965,300	$3,756,100	$4,824,000	$7,322,800	$2,040,000	$64,131,100

*As per official reports—Fourteen National banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, April 26, 1898. $42,575 decrease, reserve.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
2,000..........77
1,000..........76½
5,000..........77
Am Tobacco Co scrip
500..........89
3,000..........90
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000..........89¾
15,000..........89⅝
1,000..........89¾
2,000..........89⅝
3,500..........89½
8,000..........89½
500..........89⅝
5,000..........89⅝
2,000..........89½
3,000..........89⅝
Adjustment 4s
35,000..........63
5,000..........63¼
10,000..........63¼
15,000..........63⅛
30,000..........63¼
20,000..........63⅛
16,000..........63¼
24,000..........63
5,000..........63⅛
5,000..........63
35,000..........63⅛
5,000..........63¼
30,000..........63⅛
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000..........119½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..........88
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000..........112¼
7,000..........112⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000..........94½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000..........110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
4,000..........87
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000..........112
1,000..........112½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000s20F..........118½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000..........79
3,000..........78⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000s20F..........97½
2,000..........97
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000..........104⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000..........104
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20F..........110
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
3,000..........102
Chi & N W gen 3½s
10,000..........99
Chi & N W S F 5s
2,000..........106¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000..........106⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000c..........103¼
7,000..........103½
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000s20F..........132½
2,000..........133
10,000..........133½
Chi Term Trans 4s
1,000..........84¼
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
1,000..........74
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000..........91½
3,000s20F..........91⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000..........89½

East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s
3,000..........114
Ft W & D C 1st
11,000..........71
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000..........98
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000..........103
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
5,000s20F..........96½
Kings Co Elevated 1st
3,000..........43
7,000..........44
Knox & Ohio 1st
3,000..........115½
L S & Mich So 3½s
22,000..........103½
15,000..........103
L S & M So 1st reg
1,000..........105½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000..........118
5,000..........117¾
3,000..........117½
La & Mo River 1st
6,000..........107⅛
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000..........98½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000..........112¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000..........73¾
Mich Cent cons 7s
3,000..........110
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
4,000..........115¾
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div
5,000..........117¾
Mil & St P 7s gold
4,000..........142
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000..........104
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000..........61¼
Missouri Pac cons
1,000..........97½
N Y Cent deb 4s
2,000..........104⅞
N Y, O & W con 5s
6,000..........108
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000..........97½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000..........80
2,000..........79⅞
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
30,000..........59⅝
2,000..........59⅞
4,000..........59⅝
6,000..........59½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
16,000..........94⅞
2,000..........94⅝
1,000..........94⅝
21,000..........94½
500..........95
6,000..........94⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000..........110½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000..........57½
10,000..........57
Oregon R & N 4s
2,000..........95
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000..........122¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
20,000..........102
4,000s3..........102
4,000..........102
Income A 5s
5,000..........68
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000s20F..........109⅝

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000..........105⅝
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000..........82⅝
8,000..........82½
2,000..........82⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000..........92¼
1,000..........92⅝
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000..........74½
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000..........117½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000..........102¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000..........84
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
3,000..........98
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000..........104½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..........95¼
5,000..........95½
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000..........107⅝
7,000..........107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000..........91½
Standard R & T inc
11,000..........14
5,000..........14½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000s3..........103
10,000..........103
3,000..........102½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000..........33
22,000..........33½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
9,000..........82
Union Pacific 4s
17,000..........92⅞
1,000..........93
12,000..........92⅞
2,000..........93
15,500..........93
1,000..........92⅞
1,000..........93
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..........55⅝
10,000..........55½
10,000..........56
1,000..........55½
4,000..........56
10,000..........55⅞
35,000..........56
5,000..........55⅝
5,000..........55⅞
10,000..........55⅞
5,000..........55⅝
25,000..........55⅞
3,000..........55¾
8,000..........56
22,000..........56¼
18,000..........56¼
8,000..........56⅛
1,000..........57
27,000..........56⅞
35,000..........56⅞
10,000..........56⅞
55,000..........57
5,000..........56⅞
10,000..........57
11,000..........56⅞
8,000..........56⅞
10,000..........56⅞
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000s5F..........114
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
5,000..........108½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000..........81
Wabash deb, Series B
3,000..........26¼
West Union col tr 5s
2,000..........108

Total sales..........$1,297,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
74,140	Am. Sug. Ref.	132	134¾	132	134¼
4,810	Am. Tobacco	108⅝	109⅜	107⅜	108⅝
160	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
780	A., T. & S. F. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼
190	Brook. R. T.	40½	40⅝	39⅞	40½
9,490	Chi., B. & Q.	99¼	99¼	98⅞	99
13,770	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	95¼	94¼	94⅝
6,100	C., R. I. & P.	98½	99⅛	98	98⅞
50	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
160	Gen. Electric	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝
950	Louis. & Nash.	52⅞	53⅛	52½	52½
1,210	Manhattan	102⅜	102⅝	101⅝	102⅜
1,470	Mo. Pacific	32¾	33	32½	32½
180	Nor. Pacific	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
630	Nor. Pac. pf.	64⅛	64⅛	64	64⅛
630	People's Gas	95¾	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
20	Reading	18	18	18	18
20	Southern pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼
130	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	25	25
50	Union Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
1,160	Un. Pac. pf.	57¾	57⅞	57¼	57⅜
30	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
30	U. P., D. & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
240	West. Union	89⅛	89⅛	88⅞	89⅛
116,760					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	63¼
3,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
43,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
5,000	U.P., D. & G.1st	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2,000	Wabash 2d	81	81	81	81
$66,000					

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HYNES & CO.—ISRAEL WEINSTEIN.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Hynes & Co., manufacturers of ladies' straw hats at 598 Broadway, for $1,390, and the stock of Israel Weinstein, dealer in jewelry at 379 Grand Street.

CHARLES A. PAGE.—Russell Sage obtained a judgment by default against Charles A. Page, broker, of 11 Broadway, yesterday for $2,105 for the amount now due, with interest, on a note made by Mr. Page on Nov. 4, 1891, for $1,500, payable six months after date to the order of Robert O. Lowery, who indorsed it and sold it to Mr. Sage.

ADAMS NO MATCH LIGHT COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment from Kings County yesterday against the Adams No Match Light Company, whose office is at 206 Broadway and factory in Brooklyn, for $11,076 in favor of Thomas Adams, Jr., the President of the company, for money which he loaned it. The Sheriff went to the New York office and seized all the account books. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in January, 1897, with a capital stock of $500,000 as the American Light Company, and the name was changed in September last to the present style. George W. Gilbert is the Treasurer.

THE LENOX BUILDING-LOAN COMPANY.—The Lenox Building-Loan Company of 281 Broadway has gone into voluntary dissolution on the application of the Directors. N. A. Elsberg has been appointed referee in the matter, and an order to show cause for the dissolution has been set down for Aug. 23. At a recent meeting of the stockholders they unanimously selected Peter J. McLean to act as receiver to wind up the concern. The examination of the Bank Superintendent on March last showed an impairment of capital stock of $5,000. The assets of the company are about $38,500, the greater part of which consists of real estate and mortgages. The liabilities are about $41,000, of which $38,222 is due to shareholders and the balance to others. The company is a reorganization of the Keystone Savings and Loan Association, which was started in 1890. Francis T. Carpenter is President.

Attachment for Bicycles.

Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against Edward P. Coe of Cadenas & Coe, exporters, of 27 William Street, for $13,300 in favor of Frank S. Smith, as receiver of the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, for balance claimed to be due on a lot of bicycles for shipment to Hamburg. The total bill was $26,300, and the firm recently paid $13,000 on account. The attachment was obtained against Mr. Coe only as a non-resident. He resides at Englewood, N. J. It is said that the firm is amply able to pay the claim, and a bond will be given to-day to discharge it.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Henry, and Edward L. Norton—C. F. Hine	$124
ASHLEY, Charles—G. Morton	98
AMERICAN-BELGIAN LAMP COMPANY—J. Enright	2,101
BERLOWITZ, Heyman—New York Produce Exchange Bank	842
BALKER, William L.—S. Hamill and others, executors, &c.	33
BUNKER, George T.—J. B. Stewart	475
BRUSH, William H.—William T. Kremelein	83
CATARSI, Luigi and Dionisio—the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.	1,108
CHAMBERS, William G.—Alcott, Ross & Scully Company	487
COWDREY, Frank H. and Harry—William and Charles C. Savage	18,655
CALHOUN, George C., and Charles S. Jones—John H. Kemp and others	1,388
CUBBERLY, Laura A.—Hattie Schwab	1,444
CITRON, Selig, and Henry Salinsky—A. B. Bayley and others	288
CLARK, Edson L.—E. Taussig and another	170
DAUB, Jacob—F. C. Goffe	335
DILLON, Philip—J. E. Linde Paper Company	190
EISLER, Joseph—B. Metzger	49
ELDER, James—E. C. Butland	64
FISHER, Fred—Manhattan Electric Light Company	94
FICKEN, John M.—A. B. Ansbacher & Co.	280
FRALICK, Elizabeth M.—J. J. Conklin	492
FRASER, Ethel F.—B. R. Price	387
GEISS, Anton—Mary Samuel	105
GRAF, Lillian—J. E. Linde Paper Company	27
GRAHAM, Glendy S.—J. A. Dempsey	162
GUNNISON, Austin—J. H. Taylor	378
GARDNER, Charles A.—M. B. Leavitt	458
HUTSCHEN-REUTHER, Louise—William W. Norman	519
HOLONBAK, Frank, and Vincenzo Masin—The people, &c.	500
HOPPIE, George E.—Joseph Colyer and another	182
HEROLD, Mary—I. Harris	15
HIRSCHBERG, David—Manhattan Electric Light Company	92
JONES, Charles, and Frank X. Brosnan—M. Conyngham	68
JEWELL, George S.—W. E. Potter and another	1,070
KAMINSKY, Paul M., and the American Enterprise Manufacturing Company—the German Exchange Bank	167
LINNETTE, William M.—Albert G. Federhart	1,090
LOWENSTEIN, Louis—S. Hoffman	270
MUSSGILLER, Frederick C., and Walter D. A. Mangels—A. Alexander, costs	43
MAHLER, Helena—C. H. Willson and others, costs	23
MILLER, Mary, by guardian—H. Jordan, costs	74
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Weinberger, by guardian	199
MAYHAM, Henry J.—William H. L. Edwards	895
NOBLE, William—David Dovale and another	3,990
NUCCIO, Natale, and Giuseppe Pensabene—Daniel B. Tamagno	1,029
OTTO HUBER BREWERY—Joseph Rosenfeld, costs	49
POTTER, Charles E.—Mary H. Watts	163
PAGE, Charles A.—Russell Sage	2,105
POST, Peter K.—William R. Bronk	568
RILEY, William J.—Annie Tobin	92
RADIN, Henry J.—D. Present and another	514
RAUBITSCHEK, Max H.—J. Strauss	70
ROTONDO, Francisco—F. Tocci	14
ROCHE, Theodore M.—G. R. Read	107
SIGMAN, Nathan—D. Steckler	62
SOLLFREY, Isaac—H. Isaacson	49
SCHLANGER, Lena—The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company	99
SMITH, Edward—E. D. Auchmuty	101
TASSI, Raphael—New York Produce Exchange Bank	1,072
TOWNSEND, George A.—M. E. Springer	199
UIHLEIN, Charles—William Kremelbein	194
WEINSTEIN, Israel—Simon Mayer	812
WINNE, H. C.—Willis H. Ives	307
WHITE, Robert W., Jr.—R. T. Cadmus	318
WOOD, Henry S.—Jacob P. Berg	1,367
WHITMAN, H. Randolph—C. A. Bates and others, costs	112
WOOD, Henry S.—Karl Mathiasen	338
WOOD, Henry S.—Jacob Ringle & Son	3,731

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red	$1.54½
Corn, No. 2, mixed	.43
Oats, No. 2, mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.20
Cotton, milling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.5 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06
Lard, prime	7.15
Butter, Western creamery	.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 16.—Flour, quiet and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, $1.05@$1.20; No. 2 red, $1.47; No. 2 corn, 36½@37c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 oats, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 33@34c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 68@68½c; No. 2 barley, 42@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; Mess pork, per bbl, $12.25@$12.30; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.35@$6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.20.

COTTON.

There was but a small volume of business at the Cotton Exchange, with variations in prices also circumscribed, while the general trend of the market indicated increasing hesitation rather than a broadening tendency, with the undertone barely steady on a less satisfactory trade outlook at home and abroad. Crop advices had an unsatisfactory average, but the European cables more than offset this feature, and our market opened steady, at a loss of 1@3 points. Sellers appeared to be scarce, however, and the market rallied to Saturday's closing figures before noon, after which the situation was quite featureless, and the influences local, until late in the day, when the market rallied on covering, and closed steady, at a net gain of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton ruled moderately active, and closed quiet, at unchanged prices. Middling uplands quoted at 6⅝c, and middling gulf at 6⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d; futures opened quiet; 1-64d decline; closed quiet; 1½@2-64d net decline; December-January, 329 seller; January-February, 329 seller; February-March, 329½ buyer; May, 330 buyer; May-June, 330 buyer; June-July, 330½ buyer; July-August, 331½ seller; August-September, 331 buyer; September-October, 330 buyer; October-November, 329½ buyer; November-December, 329 seller.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	..	..	..	6.24@6.26
June	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.25@6.26
July	6.25	6.32	6.26	6.31@6.32
August	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.34@6.35
September	6.24	6.26	6.23	6.26@6.27
October	6.23	6.26	6.23	6.25@6.26
November	6.24	6.27	6.24	6.27@6.28
December	6.27	6.30	6.27	6.29@6.31
January	6.29	6.33	6.29	6.32@6.33

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	150	156	150	156
July	113¼	118	113¼	117¼
September	94½	96 11-16	94½	96½
Corn—				
May	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼
July	41¼	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞
September	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	34¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	145	150	145	150
July	106	109½	106	109¼
September	90	92	89⅞	91¾
Corn—				
May	36¼	36⅝	36	36⅝
July	36⅞	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞
September	37	37⅞	37	37⅞
Oats—				
May	30¼	30¼	29¾	30
July	26 7-16	26 13-16	26⅜	26¾
September	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A much stronger tone was manifest in the wheat market, prices securing an uplift which reminded traders of the exciting events noted early last week. Shorts were badly frightened and covered vigorously a part of the wheat sold a few days ago, although owing to the marked difference between the present short interest and that of the past fortnight excitement was lacking, and the rise caused little disturbance among the speculative element. As before, May and July were most actively affected by the bulge, the former advancing 11c and the latter 6c for the day. In both cases closing prices were at about the best point of the day. Influences leading up to this advance were first of all a firm set of cables from Liverpool, amounting to 1@3d for the day, exceptionally strong Northwestern markets, and a belief among traders that clique interests had decreed that prices should go no lower.

The details of domestic statistics for the week included a decrease of 542,000 bushels in the visible supply, reducing the total to 21,986,000 bushels, against 29,737,000 bushels last year. The local stock increased 1,127,000 bushels, and is now 2,153,000 bushels, against 747,000 bushels last year. An increase of 239,000 bushels in the supply of No. 2 red here was the only change in contract grades. Sales to exporters amounted to 120,000 bushels. No. 2 red closed at $1.54½, free on board, afloat, export basis. May, on the curb, quoted $1.18.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16.—May, $1.46; July, $1.44; September, 93¾c; No. 1 hard, $1.47¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.45¾.

DULUTH, Minn., May 16.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.53; May, $1.53.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16.—July, $1.39; No. 2 Northern, spot, $1.29.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 43c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 35½c; No. 3 oats, 35c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 white clips, 38c; No. 3 white, 37½c; track mixed, 35@37c; track white, 37@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 71¼@78c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 68@69c, free on board, afloat; 64½@65c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding quoted at 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $7@$7.35; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.50; Winter patents, $6.75@$7.25; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $5@$5.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.85; no grade, $2@$2.10.

RYE FLOUR—$3.75@$4.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, spot, 85@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling, bulk, 90c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 80c; oil meal, $26@$28; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 16.—Flour, patents, $6.80@$7; second patents, $6.65@$6.75; first clears, $5.50@$5.70; second clears, $4.50@$4.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.50@$12; family, $13.50@$14; short, clear, $12@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅞c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western, S. P., 7½c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@4c; country, 3¾@4c. LARD—$7.15; city lard, $6.65, bid; refined, South America, $7.75; Continent, $7.35; Brazil kegs, $8.85; compound city, 4¾@4⅞c; Western, 4⅞@5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short, cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long, clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s; long, clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s 6d; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 33s. Cheese—American, finest white, 41s; American, finest colored, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again tame and generally weak. European cables disappointed. Brazilian cables showed heavier receipts than looked for or wanted. Saturday, late, a sale of 5,000 bags spot coffee in this market came to light, showing ⅛c decline. This was, of course, against the market for futures, and when business was renewed yesterday prices showed a loss of 5 points on the call. Later business increased the loss to 10 points. The market was finally steady at unchanged prices to a net decline of 5 points. Sales, 10,250 bags. Business was almost entirely local. Whether speculation is inherently dull, or simply held in abeyance by the possibility of unsatisfactory reports from the threatened sea fight, is only a matter of conjecture, while the situation remains menaced by an American visible supply of 1,052,000 bags, against 737,591 bags last year, and 351,224 bags two years ago. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled about steady at the ⅛c decline, closing dull on the basis of 6½c for No. 7 Rio invoice lots and 7c for job lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
August	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
October	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 10$200; stock, 324,000 bags. Hamburg, ¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre dull, ½f net lower; total sales, 7,000 bags; January, 37.25; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.50; May, 36; June, 36; July, 36.25; August, 36.25; September, 36.50; October, 36.50; November, 36.75; December, 37. Rio, No. 7, 10$200; cleared for the United States, 8,000 bags; stock, 145,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 25@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26½@28½c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 53@56c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; ½ blood combing, 30c; ⅜ blood combing, 31@32c; ¼ combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; ½ blood clothing, 26@27c; ⅜ clothing, 28@29c; ¼ clothing 27@28c; coarse clothing, 26@25c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; ½ blood combing, 27@28c; ⅜ combing, 29@30c; ¼ combing, 28c; coarse combing, 27@28c; ½ blood clothing, 27c; ¼ clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; ½ blood combing, 21c; ⅜ combing, 22@22½c; ¼ combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; ½ blood clothing, 18@19c; ⅜ clothing, 20@22c; ¼ clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig-iron warrants, $6.80; lake copper ingots, $12.10; tin, $14.55; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.20.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.75; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 30½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 16.—Spirits turpentine, 26¼c; stock, 11,785. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, I, K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; WG, $1.70; WW, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16.—Spirits turpentine unchanged; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1.25@$1.80@$1.90; tar, $1.10.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 16.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.40@$5.12½; tops, $5.25; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.50; bulls, $3.50@$4.15; cows, $2.15@$3.75. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.50; choice, $5.60; buttermilks, $3.50@$4.10; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Clipped sheep, $3@$4.85; clipped lambs, $4.90@$5.40; Spring lambs, $6@$7. HOGS—$4.35@$4.60.

CHICAGO MARKETS GO WAY UP.

July Pork Closes 70 Cents Higher and Lard 35 Cents—Wheat Kept Going by Corn and Provisions.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Provisions made sensational advances to-day, nearly all of which were retained. Shipments of lard and meats were enormous. Increased outside trade was a factor. Government orders for the army cut some figure. There has been very large buying of both ribs and lard through commission houses for packers. Hog receipts were 44,000 head. Prices were 5 to 10 cents higher. July pork opened at $11.80@$11.95 against the previous quotation of $11.70, sold up to $12.17½, back to $12.10, and closed at $12.40, 70 cents net gain. July lard started at $6.70@$6.75, sold up to $6.90, reacted to $6.67@$6.70, and closed at $6.80, a net gain of 35 cents over Saturday's closing price. July ribs opened at $6.25@$6.40, sold up to $6.60, and dropped to $6.55 at the close, a gain of 40 cents net.

Wheat was strong, started by higher cables, and kept going by the advances in corn and provisions due to covering of shorts. At its best July wheat here was up 5 cents and September 2⅝ cents. The closing prices were within one-quarter of the top.

May opened at $1.40, against Saturday's close of $1.44¾, and was carried up with July and closed at $1.50 bid, 5¼ cents net gain. July opened at $1.06@$1.07½, finally touching $1.09, eased off to $1.07¾, and sold up to $1.09½ and reacted to $1.09¼ bid at the close, a net gain of 4¾. September, which closed Saturday at 89⅝ cents, opened at 90@90⅛ cents, sold down to 89⅞ cents, and then up to 92 cents, reacting to 91¾ cents at the close, a net gain of 2⅛ cents.

Corn finished with 1 cent gain, and oats gained half a cent.

A SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

Gains of from 6 to 11 Cents in Near Futures and Cash.

The reaction yesterday in the local wheat market, foreshadowed by the afternoon curb dealings of Saturday, was sharp, and there was before noon a short panic among sellers. The market eased off on liquidation, but closed strong and at nearly the top quotation in the face of news that at other times would have had a tendency to lower prices.

The gains in near futures and cash wheat were from 6 to 11 cents a bushel, and there were substantial advances in the September and December options. May wheat, which closed on Saturday at $1.50, opened with an advance of 5 cents, and it advanced to $1.56, the closing price, a net gain of 11 cents. July wheat, which closed on Saturday at $1.11½, opened at $1.13½, the lowest of the day, and touched $1.18, closing ½ cent lower, a net advance of 6 cents. September closed at 96½ cents, a gain of 1½ cents, and December at 91⅛ cents, an advance of 1⅛ cents.

Corn was strong, July at 41⅞ cents advancing 1 cent. Oats, May, were unchanged at 34¼ cents. Cash staples were firm at an advance. No. 2 red wheat, at $1.54½, gained 8½ cents, and No. 1 Northern at $1.57½, advanced 11 cents. No. 2 corn, at 41⅞ cents, showed a net gain of 1⅛ cents, and, at 35½ cents, No. 2 oats advanced one-fourth of a cent. Flour was dull and unchanged, the quotation for Minnesota patents being $7. At $12, pork had gained 25 cents, and, at $7.10, lard had gained 30 cents.

PRICE OF BREAD TO GO UP.

Retail Bakers Think the Public Should Help Bear Burdens.

The price of bread will be increased to-day in many bakeries in the city. The Retail Bakers' Association, of which Charles E. Abbott is President, held a meeting a few days ago, and decided that it would be advisable to increase the price of bread, inasmuch as the price of wheat and flour had not declined again, as had been expected. It was considered only proper that the public should bear part of the burden with the bakers.

The large wholesale bakers have not yet taken concerted action and were disinclined yesterday to talk about the matter, but some of the retailers who buy of them said that several large wholesalers of fine bread that supply the hotels had decided also to raise the price to those establishments, because the establishments have been getting a rebate from the regular price, and, besides, they returned the stale bread, which was then given away to hungry poor or sold to the cheap trade.

In the retail trade the greater advance will be made in the large 7-cent loaves, for which 9 cents is to be charged; but other retailers will content themselves with charging 8 cents. Six-cent loaves, when advanced, will sell at 7 cents, but 5-cent loaves will generally remain at that figure, although in some bakeries the size of the loaf will be reduced.

The advance in price will affect rye bread as well, as rye flour has advanced. A wholesale rye bread baker in East Tenth Street said yesterday that to-day 7-cent loaves will sell for 9 cents, and 6-cent loaves for 7 cents.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

Last Year the Whole Crop Was Smaller Than at Any Time Since 1890.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The monthly statement of finance and commerce, issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day, contains a series of interesting tables on the world's wheat production, supply, and distribution.

They show the wheat crop of the world last year at only 2,130,549,168 bushels, against 2,430,497,000 bushels in 1896, 2,546,494,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,676,651,000 bushels in 1894, the world's crop of 1897 being smaller than that of any year since 1890, while the 1897 crop in the United States is reported as larger than in any year since 1891.

A table showing farm prices of wheat in the United States during a term of years gives the average farm price of wheat in 1897 as the highest, with three exceptions, since 1883, the exceptional years being 1888, 1890, and 1891. A table of freight rates on wheat shows that the average rate by rail from Chicago to New York has fallen from 16.5 cents per bushel in 1896 to 12.32 cents in 1897, and that the rates by lake and canal fell in the same period and between the same points from 8.71 cents per bushel to 4.35 cents per bushel, while in the same period the rate from St. Louis to New Orleans in bulk by barges fell from 6.5 cents per bushel to 4.88 cents.

The import duties of various countries on wheat are shown to be: Austria-Hungary, 19.5 cents per bushel; United States, 25 cents; Germany, 22.7 cents with treaty countries and 32.2 cents with other countries; France, 36.8 cents; Italy, 36.8 cents, and Portugal, 58.7 cents. Tables quoted from the report of the Department of Agriculture estimate the wheat in farmers' hands in the United States, March 1, 1898, at 121,320,500 bushels, against 88,149,072 bushels at the corresponding date last year and 74,999,790 bushels on March 1, 1895.

Russian Winter Wheat Crop.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Reports received as to the condition of the grain crops throughout the country show that the state of Winter wheat is generally satisfactory, and that only a few of the central districts have suffered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES.

President's Annual Report Shows the Company to be Prosperous.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the City and Suburban Homes Company yesterday at 281 Fourth Avenue, the President, E. R. L. Gould, submitted his second annual report for the fiscal year ended April 30. The receipts for the year amounted to $1,174,595.61. Of this $1,098,245.84 represents the capital accounts of the three estates owned by the company, and $76,349.77 the balance in bank. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the receipts came from a temporary bank loan. On March 1 5 per cent. interest was paid to shareholders upon installments on account of subscription to the capital stock. This sum, as well as the general expenses of the company, was apportioned among the different estates.

At a special meeting of the stockholders on April 25 the capital stock was increased to $2,000,000, the object being to fully develop Homewood, the company's suburban estate, near Bath Beach, Brooklyn; also to build on forty-one lots of the block bounded by First Avenue, Avenue A, and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets.

The officers and Directors of the company are: President, Elgin R. L. Gould; Vice President, Samuel D. Babcock; Treasurer, Charles Stewart Smith; Secretary, Arthur W. Milbury; Directors, R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph S. Auerbach, Samuel D. Babcock, John D. Crimmins, W. Bayard Cutting, Elgin R. L. Gould, Adrian Iselin, Jr., D. O. Mills, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and George W. Young.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Important Decision Relating to Importations of Trade Statuary—Point on Pumice Stone.

A decision relating to the importation of statuary was handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. It was written by Col. Tichenor and overruled a protest filed by Glaenger Frères & Rheinboldt. The merchandise in controversy comprised the group in marble entitled "At the Seashore" and a single figure in marble entitled "Innocence." These pieces of statuary were assessed for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 115, Act of July 24, 1897, and were claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision of Paragraph 454 of the same act.

A representative of the protesting firm testified at the public hearing before the board that he purchased these articles with the understanding that they were produced by or under the direction of Giuseppe Lazzerini, a professional sculptor, at Carrara, Italy. Four professional sculptors and also the Curator of the Department of Paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were called by the board to examine this importation and testify as to the character of the work. From the testimony taken, the board found that the articles lacked "the perfection of outline, faithfulness of detail, and lifelike charm of expression which distinguish the productions of the artist from the work of the artisan." They were simply of the character of articles such as are ordinarily the output of industrial establishments, and the board therefore decided that the assessment of duty by the Collector of the Port was correct.

A tariff protest of much interest to importers was that of R. J. Waddell & Co. of this city, regarding artificial pumice stone. The particular importation in question consisted of ground or pulverized pumice stone and clay, mixed and pressed or molded into bricks or cakes of different uniform sizes, shapes, and grades or qualities of texture or grain, for use by painters, varnishers, polishers, cabinet makers, and others. This material comes from a place near Stuttgart, Germany. It was classified by the Collector of Customs as "articles composed of mineral substances, not decorated," and was assessed for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 97 of the present Tariff act. The importers contended that the merchandise should either be admitted free of duty under Paragraph 671, dutiable at $6 per ton under Paragraph 92, or dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 67.

Under a previous tariff act the Board of General Appraisers held that "a manufacture of pumice stone and sand molded in bricks" was free of duty, but in the present act, pumice stone is separated from rotten stone and sand, being made dutiable, while the latter are left on the free list, and, therefore, overruled the protest and affirmed the assessment of duty.

Several "handkerchief cases" were decided by the board mostly in support of the assessments of duty. A series of protests, all relating to hemstitched and initial handkerchiefs, were filed by William McBride and others, and the board sustained the contention that the goods were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem and 40 per cent. ad valorem, respectively.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Drawback on Confectionery—Unclaimed Imports by Mail—When Government Supplies Are Free.

An official circular just issued by W. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announces that on exportations of caramels and other confectionery made from imported raw sugar, a drawback will be allowed equal to the amount of duty paid less the legal deduction of 1 per cent. The quantity of imported raw sugar contained in the goods will be determined by certain fixed percentages of the net weight of the confectionery.

The Treasury Department rules that articles imported in the mails and refused acceptance by the persons to whom addressed, or which have become undeliverable from any cause, must be returned at the expiration of time limit prescribed by the regulations of the Universal Postal Union Convention, to the Postmasters from whose offices the articles were mailed. This order applies only to packages which do not contain prohibited articles.

Assistant Secretary Howell has construed the act of Congress of April 1, 1898, providing for the free admission of naval and military supplies, as not applying to articles furnished under contracts made prior to the passage of the act. This decision was made in denying the application of O. Jaffe & Pinkus of this city that authority be given to the Collector to admit free of duty a lot of imported goods sold to the United States under contract with the Navy Department, dated March 12. The Assistant Secretary says: "It is manifest, from the language of the act, that Congress intended that its benefits should inure to the Government as a result of the exigencies of war, and not to importers engaged in the sale of such supplies to the Government in the regular course of trade, under contract or otherwise."

In a letter to Collector Bidwell relative to the assessment of countervailing duty equal to one-half franc per kilo on certain chestnuts in syrup imported from France, Assistant Secretary Howell explains the relation of internal revenue tax to bounty. He holds that the non-collection of an internal revenue tax by the exporting country does not constitute an export bounty within the contemplation of Section 5, Act of 1897. Whenever such a tax has been collected and an excessive drawback allowed on exportation, the excess of the drawback over the tax collected must be treated as a bounty subject to countervailing duty under the said Section 5.

According to the Treasury Department, the legal drawback on linseed oil and linseed oilcake manufactured in the United States from imported linseed is properly distributable between those two products in proportion to their values and not in proportion to their weights.

Commissioner Scott of the United States Internal Bureau rules that where wine is used for making a "casing fluid for leaf tobacco," unless the material added to the wine changes its character so that it is neither a potable liquid nor a liquid coming under the head of distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquor, special tax is required to be paid for its manufacture and sale, even though it be sold only to cigar manufacturers for use in leaf tobacco. The Commissioner says that a certain preparation sold by a St. Louis company does not render the company liable to special tax as rectifiers, because "it cannot be used for drinking purposes on account of its impurity and sour taste."

BONDS FOR WORKS OF ART.

Requirement for Sureties Waived in the Case of a Permanent Exhibition.

A nice point relative to the giving of bonds for works of art imported into this country for permanent exhibition has just been decided by Assistant Secretary W. B. Howell, supported by an opinion by the Solicitor of the Treasury. John W. Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Galleries in Pittsburg, recently appealed to the authorities in Washington for relief from the stringent provisions of the law requiring sureties to a permanent bond. Paragraph 702 of the Tariff act requires that a permanent bond must be given for a work of art imported for permanent exhibition in this country, even though the exhibition is at a fixed place.

Director Beatty wrote to the Treasury Department that it was practically impossible to find any private individual willing to go on a perpetual bond running during his entire lifetime and continuing to bind his heirs and assigns forever. Mr. Beatty added: "Even if a trust company could be secured to go on a perpetual bond, the annual charge would go on for all time, steadily but surely consuming the principal, and these bonds would increase as works are purchased from year to year."

Acting on the advice of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary came to the conclusion "that the safety of the revenue would be in nowise impaired if in the present instance a bond is given by the Carnegie Institute and executed in the usual form by a duly qualified officer of the institute without sureties."

The Solicitor advised that, as the statute did not expressly require a bond with sureties, the Secretary of the Treasury might exercise his discretion in waiving the requirement of sureties in such cases as that presented by the Carnegie Institute.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Only Adjournments in the Salesroom.

John N. Golding has sold for L. Bayard Smith to George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 104 East Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9.

The Robertson estate has sold to S. P. Flannery for $35,000, the five-story tenement 7 Jones Street, 25 by 100.

R. W. Taller has sold to Builder Jere C. Lyons for improvement, a plot of seven lots at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

It is reported that the old building 21 Leroy Street, on a lot 25 by 90, has been sold for $11,000. The owner of record is Ellen S. Lowe.

Mandelbaum & Lewine report the sale of the four-story brick building 172 West Street, 26 by 87.6, and the purchase from Gustave Helmstetter, of the five-story brownstone-front flat 126 West One Hundred and Second Street, 26 by 90 by 100.

The two auction sales scheduled for yesterday were both adjourned.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, sale to close an estate, 143 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 143 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 81.6, five-story brick double flat.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, Fifteenth Street, Wakefield, west side, two lots, distant, respectively, 105 and 180 feet from Prospect Terrace, each 25 by 114. Due on judgment on each, $2,253.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 72 West One Hundredth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 24.11 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,213.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 247 and 249 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,346; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius M. Mayer, referee, 427 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 113.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.4 by 100.11, five-story front, and four-story rear, brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,881; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bartlett, referee, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $18,530.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 86 and 88 Forsyth Street, east side, 62.5 feet south of Grand street, runs south 38.3 by east 100.1 by north 29.11 by west 19.10 by north 0.8½ by west 20.2 by south 5.1 by west 29.11 by north 12.9 by west 30, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,184.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence E. Brown, referee, 68 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 20.9 feet west of Park Avenue, 19.6 by 25.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,550.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 307 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,216.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Albert J. Sire, referee, 613 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,300.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 197 West Street, southeast corner of Jay Street, extending through to Caroline Street, 29.7 by 79.7 by 24.9 by 78.9, five-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $11,250; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Gouverneur Street, east side, 52.4 feet north of Monroe Street, for two six-story brick flats, 24 by 89.6; Tully & Evans, owners; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $56,000.

Forty-seventh Street, north side, and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 400 feet east of First Avenue, for two two-story brick dwellings and stables, 24 by 100.5, and 25 by 100.5; American Malting Company, of 306 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. Knoche of 101 East Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Elm Street, northeast corner of Howard Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, 31.1 by 112.4; J. J. Buckley of 55 West Eleventh Street, owner; T. S. Godwin of 279 First Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Division Street, northeast corner of Clinton Street, to a two-story frame hotel and dwelling; J. H. Boschen of 101 Barclay Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100.

Nos. 71 and 73 Franklin Street, to two five-story brick stores and lofts; Warner Brothers & Co. of 359 Broadway, owners; Rossiter & Wright, architects; cost, $1,000.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 220 feet north of Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William J. Edwards, owner; Henry A. Kapp, architect; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 146th St, 25x100; George Daily and others to Henry Gunther	1
BANK ST, n w corner of West 4th St, 40.11x75x48.2x72.8; Jacob Kottek and wife to Jacob M. Wimpie	1
BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 50x100x irregular; Hamilton Odell to Nathalie E. Baylies	340,000
BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 50x100x irregular; Cornelia P. Lowell to Nathalie E. Baylies	1
BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 50x100x irregular; Walter C. Baylies to Nathalie E. Baylies	1
BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.1x100.1x25x97.8; Ernst-Marks-Nathan Company to Mary E. De La Vergne	100
CLAY AV, s w corner of 174th St, 50x100; George W. Godward to Louisa Mortimer.	Nom.
CLEVELAND AV, n corner of 2d St, 100x87.5; De Milt Av, e corner of Pell Place, 102.3x91.4x100; Mary R. Boyd to Susie E. Boyd	1
CORNELL PLACE, e s, 100 ft n of Rock St, 25x100; Seward Baker, referee, to Anna McDermott	400
CHRYSTIE ST, 122, 124, and 126; n e corner of Broome St, 75x62.5; Mina Rosenbrock, individually, and as executrix, and others to Aaron Levy	1
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 230.6 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.2x24.6x120.6; Carl C. Moller to Francesca D. Moller	Gift
INTERVALE AV, e s, 144 ft n of Home St, 25.2x75.2x28x63.11; Victor Gerhards to Emma Blass	1
JONES ST, 7, 25x100; Matilda Jackson to Simon P. Flannery	35,100
JONES ST, 7, 25x100; Fanny P. Robertson and others, executors, to Matilda Jackson	24,000
JONES ST, n s, 44.10 ft w of West 4th St, 25x100; George E. Debevoise to Mathilda Kassewitz	1
JONES ST, 5, 25x100; Mathilda Kassewitz to Henry J. Wirth	1
KOSSUTH AV, s w corner of Concord St, 50x100; Charles Hoffmann and wife to George C. Appell	1,000
LEWIS ST, s w corner of 8th St, 20.4x65x irregular; Sophie Hoeberman and another to Samuel Schwab	1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,291, s e corner of 87th St, 35.2x100; John B. Doerr and wife to Joseph Solomon	88,500
LOT 80, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Emil S. Levi and wife to William Keenan and another	1
LOTS 443, 483, and 484, map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, 23d Ward; Mary E. De La Vergne to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	
LOTS 364 and 365, Block K, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Terance Gallagher	1,000
MADISON AV, e s, 40 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Emil Woerner to Harry Overington and wife	1
MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 105th St, 19x70; Martin Steinthal to Margaret T. Heath	Exchange
MADISON AV, w s, 47.7 ft n of 101st St, 26.8x95; Christina Schneider to Elizabeth Poland	1,800
MERCER ST, 237, w s, 25x100; Joseph Solomon to J. B. Doerr	90,000
NORFOLK ST, 115, w s, 26.6x100; Morris Gellert and wife to Solomon Frankel and another	1
PARK AV, Lot 41, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm, 50x150; Daniel Doyle to George Stolz	5,500
PARK AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x63.4; Kate M. Davis to David J. Benoliel	1
PARK AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x63.4; A. Judd Northrupp, administrator, to David J. Benoliel	4,000
PARK AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x63.4; Ursula A. Fitch and others, executors, to David J. Benoliel	1
PARK AV, e s, 82.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x95; A. J. Northrupp, executor, to David J. Benoliel	4,600
PERRY ST, s s, 140 ft w of Washington St, 20x80.6 to Charles Alley x20x79.11; Catharine McNulty to Michael Murtha	13,500
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft n of 137th St, 25x102.9x25x102; Helen L. Sullivan to Herman A. Koenig	1
SNIFFEN COURT, w s, 59.3 ft s of 36th St, 19.9x41; Sniffen Court, w s, 79 ft s of 36th St, 19.9x41; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Francis J. Schnugg	16,000
WEST ST, 172, e s, 26.6x87.6x26.6x87.5; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Gustave Helmstetter	100
WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 156th St, 68x68.11x89.9; Simon Danzig and others to William Seeling	8,800
WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 25x75; Victor E. Andre to Regina Keller	1
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischman to Salo Cohn	1
5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; John Calhoun to William F. Hearn	1
11TH AV, 74.1 ft n of 39th St, 24.8x100; Abel J. Sharlow to Caroline P. Sharlow	1
10TH ST, 229 East, 25x92.3; Bernhard Klingenstein and wife to Clara Keller	10
13TH ST, 151 West, 20x103.3; Wallace Stuart to Maria Brogan	1
18TH ST, n s, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, 50.8x92; John Larkin to Walworth Ward	1
18TH ST, n s, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, 50.8x92; Walworth Ward to the Continental Real Estate Holding and Building	Nominal
21ST ST, 209 West, 25x96.9; Maria Brogan to Wallace Stuart	1
26TH ST, 138 East; 25th St, 137 and 139 East; Leonard R. Kerr to Mary E. Kerr	1
49TH ST, s s, 367 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.5; Isabella McCullagh to Josephine Hogan	500
62D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x61.1x20x60; Sarah C. Blair to M. H. Goodkind	17,000
77TH ST, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 99.10x102.2x irregular; Frank Smith and another to Harris Mandelbaum	1
81ST ST, s s, 56 ft w of West End Av, 24x50.2; E. Leonard Schiller to F. M. Applegate	1
90TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to Henry Reese	1
90TH ST, 118 East, 27.6x100.8; Ellen Sherry and another to Mary F. Cummings	10
91ST ST, 123 East, 17.6x100.8; Margaret T. Heath to Martin Steinthal	1
98TH ST, s s, 138 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; William H. Picken to Henry Knabe	1
102D ST, n w corner of Boulevard, 125x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and others to George Daily and another	1
102D ST, 126 West, 26x100.11; Gustave Helmstetter to Harris Mandelbaum and another	Exchange
102D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x96.11x25.1x96.10; Seward Baker to John G. Pape	23,100
109TH ST, 72 East, 17x100; Herman A. Koenig and wife to Helen L. Sullivan	1
116TH ST, 132 West, 32x100.11; James W. Taylor and wife to William B. McNiece	100
118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; William B. McNiece and wife to James W. Taylor	1
120TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.11; Helen M. Britton to Ida Davis	1
130TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Annie E. Kendall to Hattie L. Duryea	1
140TH ST, 520 to 524 West, 45x99.11; William K. Aston and wife to Celia A. Green	1
145TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15.6x99.11; 145th St, s s, 241.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.6x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Amy Marsh	1
149TH ST, n s, 108.7 ft w of Mott Av, 17.8x103.1x17.8x102.11; Thomas Morris to Pasquale Pangallo	1
152D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x116.10x25x116.9; Michael Newman to Jacob Ruppert	3,500
157TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Herman Luessen and wife to Charles Donnelly	13,000
171ST ST, 719 East, 50x50; Francis West and wife to George Stolz	1
171ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; George Stolz and wife to Annie Hammer	1

Recorded Leases.

AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY to George P. Bardes; 3d Av, n e corner of 168th St, 5 years	1,200
COHEN, Louis, to Fanny Berger; 235 2d St, 3 years	2,100
GEORGE, Francis, to Rosenheim & Co.; 240 and 242 West Broadway, 5 years	1,800
LODERHASE, Henry H., to Joseph Stefanatz; 430 East 87th St, 5 years	420
MALONEY, Mary H., to Henry Lopau; King's Bridge Road, e s, between 175th and 176th Sts, adjoining Juvenile Asylum, 9 years	600
MAYER, Frederick, guardian, to Otto Sattler; 134 East 3d St, 3 years	384
MILDEBERGER, Elwood, executor, to Michael McCoart; 174 West 4th St, 3 years	480
WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to John Blair; 7th Av, w s, 80 ft s of 147th St, store, &c., 5 years	324 to 420

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELGATE, Francis M., to Robert J. Hubbard; 302 West 81st St, 3 years	22,000
ARKENBURGH, William H., to Terence Jacobson; n w corner of Boulevard and 67th St; also, w s of Boulevard, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 2 years	8,000
ARNOUX, George T., to Andrew A. Bibby; n s of 142d St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	12,500
BARTHEL, Katharina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 8th Av and 141st St, 5 years	5,000
BAYLIES, Nathalie E., to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c.; n w corner of Broadway and Spring St, 5 years	190,000
BIBLE, Ellen A. and Joseph J., to Edward Brennan; n s of Pelham Road, adjoining land of John S. Mapes, Westchester, 1 year	500
BULLOWA, Alfred L. M., and others to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 100 Mott St, 5 years	12,000
DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n w corner of Boulevard and 102d St, 1¼ years	60,000
DONNELLY, Charles and Amelia, to Herman and Sophie Luessen; n s of 157th St, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	2,000
DOWLING, Edward, to Frederick Boss; n e corner of Clay and Jackson Avs, 2 years	600
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 443, 483, and 484, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years	1,500
FERNBACH, Stella B., Agnes B., and Robert L., by guardian, to Esther Schnitzer; 228 East 61st St, 2 years	1,500
FLANNERY, Simon P., to Matilda B. Brown; 7 Jones St, 3 years	22,500
GODWIN, Helen J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 73d St, 231 ft e of West End Av, 3 years	10,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of West End Av and 91st St; also, w s of West End Av, at s s of an old lane and 53.3 ft n of 91st St, 1-3 year	5,000
HEARN, William F., to John Calhoun; 1,361 5th Av	3,500
HEASLIP, George B., to Martin H. Ray; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 50 ft s of 185th St, 3 years	3,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Edward S. T. Kennedy, trustee, &c.; 159 and 161 Waverley Place and 26 to 30 Christopher St, 3 years	45,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Charles Dougherty; 159 and 161 Waverley Place and 26 to 30 Christopher St, demand	6,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Alfred B. Price; 159 and 161 Waverley Place and 26 to 30 Christopher St, 1 year	5,900
HOGAN, Josephine, to Isabella McCullagh; s s of 49th St, 367 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	11,750
KEENAN, William, and Bernard Creegan to Emil S. Levi; Lot 80, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 3 years	3,200
KELLER, Clara, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 220 East 10th St, 5 years	4,000
KLEIN, Samuel, to Henrietta Rapp; 210 East 107th St, 5 years	6,500
KIERNAN, James M. and Kate, to Edward Collard; s e n of Boston Av, 491.1 ft n e of Perot St, installments	600
LEVY, Aaron, to Julia I. Waldo and another, executors, &c.; 122 Chrystie St, 5 years	28,000
LEVY, Aaron, to Benigno S. Suarez and another, trustees, &c.; 124 Chrystie St, 5 years	16,000
LEVY, Aaron, to Henry De Forest Weekes, trustee, &c.; 126 Chrystie St, 5 years	16,000
LEVY, Aaron, to Henry De Forest Weekes, trustee, &c.; 122 to 126 Chrystie St, 2 years	2,000
MALLON, Alice M., to James Darragh; w s of Old Boston Road, or White Plains Av, 62.9 ft n of 2d St, 3 years	500
MARSHALL, Stephen D., to Jane E. Oothout; Lots 29 and 31, map of the property of County Club Association at Westchester, 5 years	10,500
McALEENAN, Alvin V., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 266 West 73d St, 1 year	17,000
MEYER, Elizabeth, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; Brook Av, n e corner of 162d St, demand	2,500
PURRINGTON, George F., to Louisa Minturn; n e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 3 years	38,000
REESE, Henry, to Joseph J. Schreiner and another; s s of 90th St, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years	3,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s s of 148th St, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, ½ year	6,000
SAUL, William H., to August Freutel; s e corner of 152d St and Union Av, 3 years	4,000
SCHNELL, Louise, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 85th St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	8,000
SEITZ, William, Jr., to Deborah J. Shipman; s s of 82d St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	12,000
SEITZ, William, Jr., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; s s of 82d St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	2,500
SIEHLING, William, to Simon Danzig and another; n e corner of Westchester Av and 156th St, 1 year	7,500
SOLOMON, Joseph, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 1,291 Lexington Av, 3 years	55,000
STOKES, William E. D., to United States Trust Company of New York; 309 to 331 West 78th St, 2 years, (twelve mortgages)	168,000
STOLZ, George, to Daniel and Margaret Doyle; Lot 41, map of Central Morrisania, part of Bathgate Farm, 3 years	2,500
STOLZ, George, to Richard Webber; e s of Brook Av, 219.6 ft s of 170th St, demand	16,000
STUART, Wallace, to the Irving Savings Institution; 209 West 21st St, 1 year	8,000
TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Louis Eickwort; w s of Hughes Av, 71 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 1 year	500
TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Louis Eickwort; w s of Hughes Av, 21.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 1 year	500
TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Louis Eickwort; w s of Hughes Av, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 1 year	500
UNITED CHARITIES, (a corporation,) to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n e corner of 4th Av and 22d St, 5 years	160,000
WARD, Walworth, to Alexander Walker and another; n s of 18th St, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	30,000
WARD, Walworth, to Jeremiah C. Lyons; n s of 18th St, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, demand	14,405
WARD, Walworth, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 18th St, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, installments	185,000
WARD, Walworth, to John Larkin, as trustee; n s of 18th St, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, demand	45,000
WEISSER, Adolph, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; e s of 11th Av, 50.5 ft n of 57th St, 1 year	7,000
WIMPIE, Jacob M., to Jacob Kottek; n w corner of Bank St. and West 4th St	30,000
WIMPIE, Jacob M., to Jacob Kottek; n w corner of Bank St. and West 4th St, 1 year	20,000
WOLF, Pauline, to the American Church Building Commission; 101 Avenue B, 5 years	8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GERLICH, Charles, to Barbara Gahrmann and another	2,133
GRINBERG, Annie M., to Nelson L. Tuck.	Nom.
HUBBARD, Grosvenor S., executor, &c., to Anna S. Wilson	Nom.
KETCHAM, Frank D. and Susan L., executors, &c., to Susan L. Ketcham	1,400
LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Anna C. S. Hassey	5,500
MacGEAGH, Fanny D., to Elizabeth D. Littell	Nom.
MacVEAGH, Charles, to Josephine E. Carpenter and others, trustees	Nom.
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Thomas Adelson	Nom.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to East River Savings Institution.	7,000
SCHWAB, Gustav H., executor, &c., to Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.	30,000
SOMBORN, Helen, to Chris G. Hupfel	11,000
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as custodian, to Richmond Talbot	2,590
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma R. Wood, (2 assignments).	23,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma V. Worstell, as guardian, &c	5,000
TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c	Nom.
TUCK, Nelson L., to Henry L. Sprague	Nom.
WILLIAMS, Leighton, and another, trustees, &c., to the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin Mutual Guarantee Fund	8,000

Lis Pendens.

BEEKMAN ST, 33; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994; Elizabeth B. Colt and another against United States Trust Company of New York and another, (partition;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

JEFFERSON AV, now Rockfield St, n, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also Lot 273, new map of New York City, private park, 25x27.8, 24th Ward; Clifford Putnam against Frank Donnelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Harding.

RUTGERS ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 17.1x75.5; Nathan Rubenstein and another against Betsy B. Levy and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. M. Rochmovits.

4TH AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.10x200; A. Morton Fereris and others against Richard C. Voth, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

8TH AV, n e corner of 32d St, 39x100x irregular; Henry H. Griggs and another against Herman Hafers and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. A. McDuffie.

39TH ST, s s, 166 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Charles F. Hubbs against Charles F. Atherton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, 661 and 663; Thomas F. Gaynor against William P. Rider, owner; Joseph McKennee and William P. Rider & Co., contractors	182
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 809 to 813, and 400 West 151st St; Minnie L. Lown against Claude W. Mick and others, owners; Claude W. Mick, contractor	775
WEBSTER AV, 2,038; Henry Nelson against Julia Foley, owner; Michael Foley, contractor	175
24TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company against Kirby & Co., owners; National Job Printing Company, contractor	125
24TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Company against Kirby & Co., owners and contractors	68
80TH ST, 212 West; Stern & Klein against Pauline Hauck, owner and contractor; Adam Geib, contractor	42
104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100.6x—; Domenico Zingoli against M. Wiederman, owner and contractor	250
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	253
116TH ST, 64 and 66 West; The Mercer Company against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor	668
119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100; Tionesta Manufacturing Company, (Limited,) Penn., against Orison Dickinson, owner; Dickinson & Howes, contractors	898
184TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Alonzo B. Mandevill against Mrs. Anderson, owner; Michael Foley, contractor	82

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BANK ST, n w corner of West 4th St, 40.11x70.5x48.2x72.8; Jacob Kottek, with Jacob M. Wimpie, 19 payments	$20,000

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, May 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 48 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

111—Schmitz vs. Detweiler & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

113—Willcox & Gibbs Co. vs. Merrow Mach. Co.
118—Central Trust Co. vs. Goodrich.
122—Ddoge vs. Fulton Pulley Co.
123—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb.
124—Hoeninghaus vs. United States.
115—Steinwender vs. SS. Mexican Prince.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

87—Newman vs. Simpson.
59—Hardt vs. Deutsch.
40—Cutting vs. Miner.
81—McMahon vs. Bennett.
8—People ex rel. Walsh vs. Moss.
79—Martin vs. Home Bk.
89—Continental Nat. Bk. vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
22—Marsullo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
62—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande West. Ry.
86—Lodge vs. Martin.
48—Phoenix Bridge Co. vs. Keystone Bridge Co.
64—White vs. Weir.
63—Young vs. Farwell.
75—Brewster vs. Wilson.
21—Ashner vs. Abenheim

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dolan vs. Rothschild.
2—Y. M. C. C. vs. Harris.
3—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
4—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
5—Phila. Wareh'se Co. vs. Raame.
6—Hoffman vs. Sonnenschein.
7—Elmes vs. Sabin.
8—Sheridan vs. N. J. Steel & Iron Co.
9—Sipp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
10—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.
11—In re N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
12—Roche vs. Straight.
13—Fleischman vs. Smith
14—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
15—Roff vs. Koster-Bial Co.
16—Silverman vs. Silverman.
17—Parsons vs. Bruce.
18—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
19—In re Barclay St. Refrigerating W. Co.
20—Valdes vs. Traders & Travelers' Acc. Co.
21—Sippel vs. Figge.
22—In re Deering.
23—Blessing vs. Osgood.
24—In re Coates.
25—Oettel vs. Pulleyn.
26—Kremer vs. Goldstein
27—In re Peekskill Stove Works.
28—Hardt vs. Garver.
29—O'Connor vs. Brady.
30—Unangst vs. Larson.
31—Rohwerder vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
32—Lutz vs. Lutz.
33—Sterne vs. Met. Tel. & Telephone Co.
34—Harriman vs. Harriman.
35—Baldwin vs. Nesmith
36—In re Ingraham.
37—Po'keepsie Sav. Bk. vs. Kahn.
38—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Gainsborg.
39—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
40—People ex rel. Coveney vs. Kearney.
41—In re Graeff.
42—Savin vs. Savin.
43—Husson vs. Husson.
44—Sauer vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
45—Bullenkamp vs. same
46—German Sav. Bk. vs. Steimann.
47—Hy. Elias Brew. Co. vs. Comerford.
48—In re Coveney.
49—In re Young.
50—In re Cruger.
51—In re Ruhe.
52—In re Heyland.
53—In re Bamford.
54—In re Baar.
55—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
56—Goldstein vs. Guttman.
57—In re Am. Furniture Co.
58—Kolsch vs. Kolsch.
59—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Blumenkrohn.
60—In re Blumenkrohn.
61—McManus vs. Norton.
62—Cicot vs. Dorshout.
63—Guenat vs. Mandel.
64—In re Mayer.
65—Hodge vs. Lewin.
66—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
67—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.
68—Rauch vs. Oberle.
69—Plasterstein vs. Hoes
70—In re Jones.
71—Donohue vs. Mayor, &c.
72—In re Marks.
73—Ellis vs. McCullagh.
74—Clarke vs. Shay.
75—Goldfarb vs. Bergman.
76—Mystinger vs. Mystinger.
77—People ex rel. Stewart vs. Board of Co. and City Canvassers.
78—Baxter vs. Lambert.
79—In re Paul.
80—Henderson vs. Cook.
81—Hoge vs. Byers.
82—Omwaki vs. same.
83—Weidman vs. same.
84—Downey vs. same.
85—Polsen vs. same.
86—Morris vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wihyrk vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
2—Fox vs. Fox.
3—Hoge vs. Byers.
4—Omwaki vs. same.
5—Weidman vs. same.
6—Downey vs. same.
7—Polsam vs. same.
8—Morris vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co vs. Seward.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4252—Giesler vs. Giesler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
6535—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
3614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16028—Murray vs. Benson.
16092—Bernheimer vs. Boas.
16113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
14068—Columbia Nat. Bk. of W. vs. Fox.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Association.
16048—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
16134—Toplits vs. Bauer.
16483—Ellis vs. Nat. Provident Assn.
16449—Marks vs. England.
15417—Walker vs. Thompson.
13746—Hollis vs. Schroeder.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
16240—Odell vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co.
13182—Matthias vs. Mayer.
13735—House vs. Hallahan.
15991—Haskin vs. Murray.
16124—Suter vs. Lyon.
15999—Wall vs. Benner.
16072—Siegel vs. Welman.
15230—D. Buchner & Co. vs. Tamsen.
15922—E. P. Gleason Mf. Co. vs. Pomeroy.
13098—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
15201—Thonet vs. Whitman Lumber Co.
16846—Place vs. Dudley.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
9954—Ryker vs. Glover.
10133—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
10971—Denton vs. Travis
11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
11310—McIntosh vs. Miner
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.
11469—Lambiose vs. R. Reis & Co.
11479—Neckerman vs. United Electric Light & Power Co.
11632—Peckhardt vs. J. Simmons Co.
9823—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
11679—Schwab vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
11718—Kaufman vs. Collins.
11719—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11759—Smith vs. Hart.
11778—Phelan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11792—Neugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11806—Musgrave vs. Gorham Mfg. Co.
11812—Balheimer vs. McAdams.
11820—Graves Elev. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
11839—Von Raitz vs. Heyman.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case one.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

10433—Rhodes vs. Lewsen.
10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11160—Gilbert vs. Johnston Lumb. & M. Co.
11223—Bachrach vs. Accette.
11244—Bracken vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co.
11084—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
11149—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
8216—Cooney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8549—Pennachio vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
11321—Glasspool vs. Duckworth.
11368—Graham vs. Reynolds.
11374—Graham vs. Foster.
7534—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7068—Green vs. same.
11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co.
11602—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Harrley.
11610—Hayes vs. Foxon.
11631—St. John vs. Eberlein.
9233—Reiher vs. Myers.
9520—White vs. Wells.
15438—Brennenstock vs. Ammidown.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
10125—Walton vs. McMorrow.
10164—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
1604—Ballard vs. Man. Ry. Co.
10949—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert. Inquest.
10500—Manhattan Elec. Light Co. vs. Sawarese.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

At 2:30 P. M.

1320—Contested will of John Kelly.

Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Bridget Foley.
2—Elizabeth S. Koetter.
3—Thomas Arden.
4—Albert Werner.
5—Frederick Werner.
6—Ephraim C. Gates.
7—Cimgundo Becker.
8—F. Maria and Ernesto Mora.
9—Ann E. Rae.
10—William A. F. Beseler.
11—Charles H. Bemkhorst.
12—Frank A. Cornell.
13—George W. Rosevelt.
14—Mary E. Dwinelle.
15—Alexander S. Hunter
16—Anna J. Moriarty.
17—John O'Gara.
18—John Munn.
19—Gustav Freschle.
20—Estelle Furstner.
21—Jerome H. Kantrowitz.
22—George W. Cass.
23—Mary Moore.
24—Joseph F. Arnold.
25—Henry J. Bang.
26—Jacob Leech.
27—Gustav Bauer.
28—William Krug.
29—Charlotte J. Gregory
30—Mary Cameron.
31—Thomas Morrrill.
32—Walter S. Baldwin.
33—John Weller.
34—Nicholas Serf.
35—John O'Gara.
36—Minnie L. Sherwood.
37—John W. Southack.

Issue of Fact.

At 11:15 A. M.

303—A. M. Thomas Cronin.

Wills for Probate.

At 10:30 A. M.

Cornelius S. Conklin,
Marietta Z. Kenebel,
William P. Mulry,
Solomon Rosenthal,
Jacob Gottgen.

At 2 P. M.

Augustine D. L. Jewett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.

1306—Contested will of Maria Elizabeth Cleveland.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4401—Neuir vs. Looschen.
4618—Bloom vs. Kempner.
644—Bueb vs. Gerarty.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3294—Heims vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk.
4423—Beck vs. Cook.
979—Zalmonowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
980—Eberhard vs. same
5089—Johnson vs. Merriman.
5090—Brown vs. same.
5091—Holey vs. same.
376—Allen vs. Innes.
647—Leonhardt vs. Bissinger.
652—Roberts vs. Von Raitz.
653—March vs. D. Stevenson Brewing Co.
654—Kirshberg vs. Automaton Piano Co.
659—Smith vs. Braxman.
662—Rossi vs. Mohr.
712—N. Y. Cab Co. vs. Crow.
713—O'Connor vs. Campbell.
715—Cahn vs. Binney.
4632—Timpone vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
55—Peiser vs. Strauss.
85—Frankel vs. Reich.
424—Crane vs. Harvey School Furniture Co.
617—Richards vs. Angevine.
519—Merrill vs. Weber.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

963—Schrinken vs. Barron Steamship Co.
1102—Savage vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
723—O'Connell vs. Denninger.
943—Ruff vs. Bradford.
33—Keep vs. Horner.
743—Sommer vs. Adler.
640—Corning vs. Radley.
1080—Dieckman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
477—Bauman vs. Cusick.
909—Preusch vs. Perry.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
112—Gerber vs. Kearn.
241—Meyer vs. Dohlman.
184—Imano vs. Carleton.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Castor and Weel Co.
938—Bilisky vs. Bernstein.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
1062—Rochmowitz vs. Cong., &c., Verein.
1067—Barker vs. Man. Ry. Co.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1096—Geary vs. Senior.
1003—McGonigle vs. Keating.
1005—Bruch vs. Pisco.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
373—Greenstein vs. Shrier.
378—Hechter vs. Haney.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
4585½—May vs. Georger.
4597—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1008—Mott vs. Birdseye.
1009—McConville vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4698—Boughton vs. O'Connell.
4835—Both vs. Graeber.
4918—Hydan vs. Vorhaus.
5030—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.
4354—Urbansky vs. Olmstead.
5062—Marshall vs. Trangredi.
3427½—Teller vs. Gutman.
4622—Kirkman vs. Brawley.
4960—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Moebus.
3461½—Duckworth vs. Crow.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4967—Am. Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Burnett.
5067—Eastern Elec. Supply Co. vs. Jones.
4300—Guerrier vs. Von Taube.
4295—Appell vs. Chapkowitz.
5058—Shaw vs. Dodin.
5053—Fisher vs. Gugarty
4049—Hartman vs. Lynde

Highest number reached in regular call, 1128.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Bernard Cohen.
2—John R. Hester.
3—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
4—Bertha Friedman.
5—John J. Daly, Gerald Griffen.
6—James Mulligan.
7—Gerardo Di Candia.
8—Alfred Ingram.
9—Joseph Robinson.
10—William J. Carner.
11—Max Pollock.
12—Henry Cordes.
13—John Martin.
14—David Lorenso.
15—Edward V. Krauss.
16—Dora Arnold.
17—John Doe, William Morris, alias William Munnie.
18—"John" Parker, Michael Barron.
19—The Internat. Soc'y of Hotel Employes of America, (a corp'n.)
20—Mary Greenfield.
21—Morris Goldstein.
22—James Shanks.
23—Ascher L. Piddian, Philip Piddian.

Pleadings.

1—Arthur Cain.
2—Joseph Farara.
3—George Eichin, Hugh F. Flynn, John Forster, William Devina.
4—Vance James, Michael McGowan.
5—Clark Braden, Jr.
6—Maurice J. Clifford.
7—John O'Brien.
8—William Frazer, Alfratus Langston.
9—John J. Crowley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Wednesday, May 18.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—John Burke, John Smith.
2—James Kenney, John Ellard.
3—Jacob Slain, Samuel Zalutsky.
4—John Barrett.
5—Henry Malmken.
6—Joseph Harsat.
7—Fritz Hein.
8—James Hall.
9—Abraham Frankenstein.
10—Morris J. Forgotson.
11—Frank Carrigallo.
12—Joseph Sinkowitz.
13—James Kent.
14—Louis Isacs.
15—William Lovell, Amos Lovell.
16—Lewis Meyer.
17—John Hogarth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Edward P. Bostwick, Henry B. Schofield.
2—Charles E. Dowling.
3—George A. Kuhirt.
4—Frank Robbins, Harry Johnston.
5—Tony Bellitiri.
6—Daniel Moran.
7—William Harding.
8—Martin Holmes.
9—Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
10—Frank Oehl.
11—Meyer Bach.
12—Nathaniel W. Miller.
13—John J. Muiry.
14—Peter McAvoy.
15—Herman Miller.
16—William R. Foster, Jr.
17—Paul Salvin.
18—Peter Ward, Michael Higgins.
19—Robert R. Ullman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Horsfeld vs. Black—Julius H. Seymour. Madole vs. Madole—Pratt A. Brown. Park Building and Loan Association vs. Loftus—James Horan. Bunzl vs. Gallagher—Robert Mazet. Matter of Johnson—Charles N. Flint. Matter of Lenox Building and Loan Company—N. A. Elsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Pine vs. Tannenbaum—S. B. Brownell. Cudlip vs. Cudlip—Henry L. Scheurman.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schwenn vs. Schwenn—Horace B. Secor, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Bowen vs. Bowen—John A. Straley.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Jones vs. Menke—S. Vilas Beckwith.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—Sanderson vs. Watson—John A. Straley.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Frederick W. Meyer vs. James McBride—Henry L. Felt.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Charles L. Jones vs. Jean M. Eldredge—William R. Brinckerhoff.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Eliza L. Parsons vs. George B. Parsons—Thomas F. Connor.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Day calendar.

426—Rosevelt vs. Hill.
483—Kah vs. Thornton.
505—Marsh vs. Dodge.
558—Cutter vs. Gudebrod Bros. Co.
487—Pinsker vs. Pinsker.
496—Nicholas vs. Nicholas.
500—Brinkmeyer vs. Brinkmeyer.
328—Forbes vs. Luhrs.
449—Prendergast vs. Am. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Bernard Leddy, George Fleischman, Charles R. Allen, and Alexander F. Crichton. The accounting of Rachel Smith, (motion.) Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 36—Will of Kunnigunda Hauft.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

2733—Cannon vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2369—Tefft vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
4825—Egan, Jr., vs. Nassau R. R.
1893—Bartrick vs. Erie R. R.
2962—Loughran vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4165—Quintard vs. Wright.
5041—Cook vs. Adams.
4640—White vs. Rodeman.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
2922—Wolfe vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & Brook. Bridge.
1520—Denike vs. Towns et al.
4412—Riegelman vs. Brunning.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5084—Tonkonogy vs. Loewenthal.
1800—Meltzer vs. Schoenbackle.
8184—Fisher vs. Sanchez & Haya Co.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis et al.
2778—Barr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5227—Hayden vs. Morning Journal.
5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al.
2568—Boemabeau vs. Paddock.
4657—Quinn vs. Pietro.
1640—Covington vs. Olmsted.
4677—Niblo vs. Abraham et al.
1051—Daly vs. Friedlander.
4501—Sisler vs. Portugaloff et al.
3242—Hogan vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
3798—Davis vs. Nassau R. R.
3418—Miele vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3364—Hausrath vs. Met. Street R. R. et al.
711—Ludwig vs. Struebling.
4017—Wise vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3846½—O'Neill vs. White.
2837—Arbuckle vs. Nassau R. R.
4243—Corbett vs. Warren et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

IN THE FIGHT AT ALEXANDRIA.

An English Tar Who Is Disappointed Because Not Able to Join Our Navy.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Thomas F. Maher, residing at 154 Bridge Street, returned last Tuesday from Boston, where he went to enlist in the navy. He passed all the examinations on board the Wabash until he reached the doctor, when that individual proved a stumbling block. Mr. Maher was Captain of a gun crew on the English gunboat Achilles at the bombardment of Alexandria.

Mr. Maher spent several years on her Majesty's ships, and has had a life brimful of excitement. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, thirty-five years ago, and when only fourteen years of age he enlisted in the Royal Marines, giving his age as eighteen years. They would have taken him had they known he was but fourteen years old, but he would have had to serve until he was eighteen before receiving any pay.

For two years Mr. Maher served at Portsmouth, England, learning both infantry and artillery drill and how to handle the big sea guns. Here he also learned how to make powder and shell, build pontoon bridges, and transport guns over them, how long it takes a shell to go a given distance, and all those warlike things. Then he spent about a year on a coast guard ship, afterward being transferred to the Raleigh, along with the Prince of Wales's two sons, the present Duke of York and his brother.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Maher was transferred to the Achilles of the Mediterranean Squadron. Here he held the berth of a first-class gunner, being Captain of a gun crew on the upper deck. He was in this position at the bombardment of Alexandria June 11, 1882, and he tells a most interesting story of the affair. He talked in a most entertaining manner recently as follows:

"The Achilles was what was then known as a second-class battleship; now she would be down about the fourth class. She mounted 16 nine-inch guns of 12 tons each, and had a complement of 750 men from the skipper down. A ship of her class carries 112 red marines and 30 blue marines, the latter being the gunners. Seniority counts in everything in the British Navy, so as my ship was the junior one of the squadron, she took the rear end of the bombarding line when the action commenced. Admiral Seymour was on the flagship, and my Captain's name was Kelley.

The Eventful Day.

"We lay off Alexandria about a month, watching closely so that no mines could be placed in the harbor. The night of June 10 it was decided to bombard the town, and about 7 o'clock the next morning the flagship took the lead and the other men-o'-war swung in behind. My ship was at the rear of the procession. The fleet used the plan of sailing in a circle, passing the batteries and turning loose the broadsides. Slowly did we move, and so large was the circle that it took about three hours for the fleet to complete the firing line and shell all the forts.

"Our propellers barely moved, though the boats were under a full head of steam in preparation for an emergency. All the other boats got a crack at the forts before my ship got a chance. Though our big guns battered down the fortifications, the greatest execution was done by the men in the fighting tops with the Gatling guns. The gunners in the forts were mowed down in great numbers, and we could see the infantry companies driving new men to their places at the point of the bayonet. The heart was all taken out of them.

"All day the bombardment was kept up, but each ship came up through the firing line only about three times. Hardly a man in the fleet was injured and no damage was done to the men-o'-war. About 7 o'clock in the evening the white flag of surrender was raised over the batteries and the bombardment was over. We dropped anchor in the harbor and awaited further developments. No sign was seen until the next morning, when dense clouds of smoke rose over the city, showing that the work of destruction was going on.

"On the morning of the 13th, about 3 o'clock, we landed and found the city in flames. During the preceding day and night the houses had been looted and set afire, and the army had retreated, carrying what valuables could be taken. Property that could not be carried away was left in the streets, and we marched through big piles of silks and satins and cloth of all descriptions. The residences of all the Europeans were looted and practically destroyed.

Occupying the City.

"We were stationed about the city and took charge of everything. Corpses were strewn all about. We found hundreds of live, or unexploded, shells from our big guns in the streets. They weighed about 700 pounds each and were 16 inches in diameter. One was found wrapped up in a featherbed on which it had fallen in a house.

"It was funny to see the Arabs when we landed. They would carry about bits of white paper raised in the air in lieu of a flag of truce, for we shot them down as soon as they attempted to run or made a suspicious move. The prisoners who were captured, many of them being deserters from the army, were forced to bury their dead. Most of the corpses were around the Khédive's palace. On the whole, we had a pretty good time in the old walled city, being monarchs of all we surveyed.

"For seventeen days we held the town until the troops came to relieve us, and then we returned to our ships. However, we remained there only about three hours, for the troops were ordered inland and the jackies went back to hold the city. When Gen. Wolseley marched inland, he found that he had not men enough, and we went along and took charge of the Nile forts.

"It was about the middle of October that we rejoined our ships and were called back to Malta, and soon afterward we sailed for England. I reached Portsmouth Dec. 22, and was able to spend Christmas at home.

"I had a lot of presents and curiosities, including two Springfield rifles and two revolvers of the same make. The Arabs used that make of weapon almost entirely. Soon after returning home I sold the guns to some relic hunters. I left the navy in 1885, when my term expired, and afterward came to this country. I have lived in Manchester eight years."

Mr. Maher tried hard to get into the United States Navy, and says he wants nothing better than to have a chance to fight for this country. He prefers the navy, not only from having seen so much of the life, but he considers it the healthiest branch of the service.

Evading Street-Car Fares.

From The Washington Star.

"Are there many persons in Washington who try to 'do' the street car conductor out of a fare? Well, I just guess yes," was the response of a knight of the trailer to a question the other day. "And I'll bet some of them work their games all right, too. See there. Do you see the man in that front seat buried in his paper? Well, he got on the car at the last corner while I was talking to you, and he waited until the car started off, and then got on from the inside track, thinking perhaps that I would miss him. There are hundreds of 'em that do just that thing right along. They will wait at a corner where they see some one is going to get on the car, and then will wait until the car starts off again. They note where the conductor is, and get on the opposite end of the car. Now, I am going to walk by that fellow to the front platform, and I'll bet he looks away from his paper across the street while I am there." The collector of fares followed out this programme, and, sure enough, the passenger neglected his newspaper forthwith, and saw something intensely interesting on the sidewalk that caused him to turn the back of his head to the conductor. But that official's sharp "Fare, please," and a touch on the shoulder brought him around with a glare in his eye, and the fact that he was obliged to dive down deep into his pocket for the coin after having had at least five minutes in which to get it out revealed how secure he thought himself to be in possession of a free ride. "They don't get by us often," was the parting salutation of the conductor.

New British Battleships.

From The Naval and Military Annual of London.

The Admiralty have given an order to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. of Elswick for eight sets of hydraulic mountings for the twelve-inch forty-six-ton breech-loading guns of the new battleships Implacable and Formidable which are to be built, the former at Devonport and the latter at Portsmouth. For these eight sets of mountings, four of which will be supplied to each ship, the Elswick firm will be paid over £100,000. These twelve-inch guns are to be of a distinctly new type, and will be provided with gear for working them by hand power in the event of the hydraulic gear giving out. The order for the mountings will include the fitting of all the apparatus required for working the guns from the ammunition room to the gun platform. Besides the twelve-inch guns, which are to be mounted in barbettes, each vessel will be armed with 12 six-inch quick-firing guns of a new type, and mounted in armored casemates; 16 twelve-pounder and 12 three-pounder quick-firing guns, 2 twelve-pounder boats' guns, 8 .45-inch Maxim machine guns, and 5 Whitehead torpedo tubes, 4 of which will be submerged and 1 above water. It is estimated that the two vessels will cost a million of money each. This is not to be wondered at when it is explained that the mountings for the four big guns alone costs over £50,000, the cost of the guns will be nearly £70,000, while the armor plates to be used in the construction of the vessels will absorb another £130,000 a ship. These amounts do not even include the cost of making and fitting in place the mountings of the six-inch and smaller types of guns, or of the torpedo armament.

Brassey's Latest Naval Annual.

From The Naval and Military Annual of London.

The twelfth number of Brassey's Naval Annual has been issued. It contains as usual a mass of valuable information, and Lord Brassey, the founder of the book, contributes an instructive article on the position of the British Navy in 1898, in which he shows that the position of Great Britain, compared with that of France and Russia, is not unsatisfactory. A carefully prepared tabular statement gives this country 65 battleships, built and building, as against 36 to the credit of France and 22 to the credit of Russia, while in the matter of cruisers our preponderance is still more apparent, the figures for the respective countries being: Great Britain, 136; France, 49, and Russia, 14. The great naval display at the Spithead review last year Lord Brassey describes as a truly magnificent record of the work recently accomplished in the reinforcement of the fleet. His lordship concludes his article with a plea for a league of English-speaking peoples. If, in the process of time, he says, we can bring about a closer union between ourselves and the United States, if we can establish a perpetual league of all English-speaking peoples for settling differences by arbitration—nay, more, for mutual defense if threatened by external foes, our latent resources will be too overwhelming to be challenged or contested. He cherishes the hope, therefore, that a consummation so happy may some day be reached by the sagacity of statesmen and the growing wisdom and good-will of kindred peoples.

Intelligent Soldiers.

Tampa Letter to The Boston Transcript.

On the street cars, which in Tampa go as they do in Boston, with overhead trolley wires, considerations of rank in great part disappear. Private soldiers sit on the same seats with Colonels. They salute the Colonels and the Colonels salute them. They talk and laugh over the officers' heads; the officers smile, and all goes democratically and merrily. I confess to astonishment at the character and composition of the regular army. An English correspondent here who has seen all the armies of Europe tells me that these private soldiers are more intelligent than the officers of the Spanish Army. They seem to be Americans, though thousands of them have Irish names, and quite often a soldier speaks with a German accent. I met a handsome young soldier—really a regular Apollo Belvedere of a fellow (no doubt you can imagine the Apollo Belvedere in a slouch hat, dark-blue shirt, light-blue trousers, brogans, and brown canvas leggins) who said he was from Boston, and he was very happy when I told him I was also from Boston. His name was an Irish one, of course—and he was a gentleman, if he was a common soldier. He had a Cuban flag on his hat. I noticed, by the way, in the camp of the Sixth Regiment to-day a very large Cuban flag floating from a pole improvised by cutting the branches off a tree. And yet the poor Cuban regiment here is treated with contempt.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, to close estate of James R. Steers, dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, MAY 17th, noon.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
143 E. 35TH STREET,

North side, 125 feet east of Lexington Av., 4-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling in good order; lot 20x98.9; immediate possession. Maps and full particulars with JAMES R. STEERS, Attorney, 31 Nassau St.; George H. Pettit, Attorney, 68 and 72 Nassau St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Part of a country residence, situated on the west shore of the Hudson River at Upper Nyack, in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., will be sold in three separate parcels, by Andrew X. Fallon, referee for the purpose of sale appointed in a suit brought to partition the premises hereinafter described, on the thirty-first day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, upon parcel (a) of the said premises.

Parcel (a) lies along the Hudson River and extends south from land now or late of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, an average distance of 471.9 feet more or less to land now or late of William H. Rose, and extends west from the Hudson River an average distance of 744.68 feet more or less to Broadway.

Parcel (b) consists of wood or mountain land and is bounded on the east by land now or late of the estate of Timothy J. Allyn, deceased, and on the north by land now or late of Josie Bedell and contains 12.086 acres of land more or less. This parcel is detached from the main parcel situated on the Hudson River.

Parcel (c) contains 6.052 acres more or less, and is bounded on the north and east by land now or late of John P. Gorrabrant. This parcel is also detached from the main parcel situated on the Hudson River.

ANDREW X. FALLON, Referee.
ROBERT PARSONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

393 WEST END AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.

Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ARCHITECT or ARTIST.—Studio, with skylight and exceptional northern light, 100x25. One block from Madison Square. Heat, light, and service. Apply, Room 74, 2 Wall St.

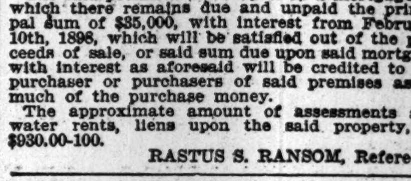
REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 208 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

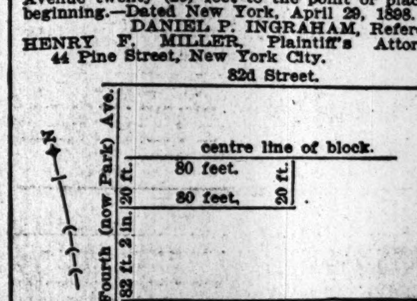
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE B. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 33-100 dollars ($11,681.33) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago. 1,730 ft. above sea level.

IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 6 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, &c. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and CONCERTS DAILY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Waiontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park. Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, &c., call or address E. M. EARLE & SON, New York Office, the Waldorf-Astoria.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,

White Mountains, N. H.

Grand centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.

The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. Private surf bathing pavilion. For terms address

R. T. DUNLOP.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER.
TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

Thirty miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 25; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, (Room 44,) New York, Wednesdays.

Nyack, N. Y.,

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES

OPEN MAY 30TH TO NOV.

28 miles from New York. Commutation $6.30 per month. Accommodates 300. Orchestra. Beautifully situated on 15 acres of grounds; 400 feet above the Hudson. W. S. MESERVE, Prop.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 28.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 78.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

THE ALGONQUIN

ST. ANDREWS, CANADA.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.

The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, Me.

Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year.

GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, R. I.

OCEAN HOUSE, opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
New York office at Windsor Hotel.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.

An adjunct of Maplewood Hotel; many improvements; modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $16.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, [illegible] bath to two gentlemen; [illegible] Address [illegible] Box [illegible] Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for her first-class chambermaid; assist in pantry and dining room; can be highly recommended. Call at present employer's from 10 to 2 o'clock. 43 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork alone; seven years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 48 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Seen for two days, 146 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Please call from 10 to 12, 14 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing. Call Monday, 21 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl; first-class city reference. 212 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for competent chambermaid; unusually neat and good-tempered. 17 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE.—French; good references. Blanche, 217 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. 160 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS—PARLORMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires good positions for her cook, kitchenmaid, laundress, waitress, and parlormaid; all highly recommended. Call at 31 East 36th St., Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds of cooking, baking, desserts; takes full charge of kitchen; country in Summer; personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as competent cook; good baker and laundress; city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a refined German; experienced; city references; carfare asked. Cook 1,497 3d Av., care of Busch; second floor.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family. Call, two days, at present employer's, 581 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; excellent references; city or country. Call, between 11 and 12 A. M., 804 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German governess; German, English, kindergarten; first-class reference. 135 West 80th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady (German) of good education and experience, as nursery governess; well recommended. Miss A. R., 57 8th St., Hoboken, N. J.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a Swedish girl for housework; country preferred; reference; no cards. 313 East 31st St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to secure position for maid; first-class seamstress; willing and obliging. Call Tuesday at former employer's, between 10 and 4, 16 West 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress for the Summer; country preferred; all kinds of fine work; ten years' references. Sullivan, 324 East 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to recommend very highly a laundress in her employ. Call Tuesday or Wednesday morning, at 9 West 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 68 West 43d St., shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a position for a laundress. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 1, at present employer's, 246 West 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable young girl; best of city reference; private family. 118 West 18th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a thoroughly reliable, competent infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend; understands all bottle food. Call at present employer's, 165 West 76th St., from 10 till 2.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl; thoroughly competent; takes entire charge of bottle baby; city references. 241 West 22d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; would go out by the day or week; best city references. 165 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; fills man's place; best city references. H., Box 369, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a neat, steady, reliable young married man; English; thirteen years' experience; family breaking up for Summer cause of leaving; satisfactory references. G. H. W., 804 5th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or valet in private family; first-class personal city references. D. G., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a man as butler in private family; thoroughly informed as to all his duties; best references. W. W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man; ten years' city references; excellent valet; tall, active, obliging. J., care Greenhill, 72 East 106th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. P. T., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; city reference. F. Le Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Useful for country; understands horses, carriages, lawn, roads, &c.; reliable, trustworthy man; careful driver; willing, faithful worker; personal references. Collen, 107 East 44th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a useful Englishman; 33; first-class coachman, gardener, waiter, general house servant; references. Mortimer, 314 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; 30; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good personal references; five years in last place. W. L., 222 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands every branch of the business; first-class city or country driver; five years' first-class reference. W. M., 257 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man; nine years' best city reference; single; willing to work. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent and reliable man; first-class references. J. F., 18 New St., Orange.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 48 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a good gardener and florist, English, 40 years, will do well to apply to Florist, Box 7, Hollis, L. I.

GARDENER.—English; married; a thorough, first-class practical man; not afraid of work; references first class. W. L., Box 191 Times Office.

GARDENER—COOK, GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By man and wife. Gardener, Box 212, 154 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; height 5 feet 10 inches; personal reference; in city. F. J., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; 23; private family; experienced at waiting; good valet; willing and obliging; city references. Collins, 50 East 115th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a Swede as second man; first-class personal city reference. Call two days at 100 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced, neat, temperate, obliging; personal references. H., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; good references; written; personal. Hall, care Conlin, 357 5th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—By a young German, 17, as waiter and useful in private family; good references. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

ELEVATOR MAN.—By young colored man; experienced elevator runner; highly recommended. [illegible]

HALL BOY, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend young man as hall boy, or in gentleman's house; [illegible] wait on table, &c.; city or country; good appearance; speaks French and English. Call Tuesday, between 10 and 2, at 19 West 11th St.

MASSEUR and TRAINED NURSE.—To travel with invalid gentleman; ten years' personal references. L. C., 923 6th Av., top floor.

LITHO PRINTER, STONE GRINDER AND trainer wants work. 697 Hart St., Brooklyn, rear house.

TRAVELING MAN, ACQUAINTED WITH DRY goods and department trade in New England and West, wants new line after June 1. A. M., Box 146, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—General house girl, to cook and do washing. Call from 9 until 10 at 109 West 55th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

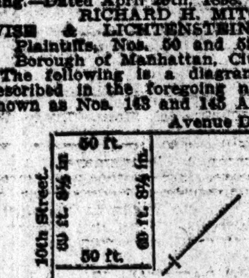
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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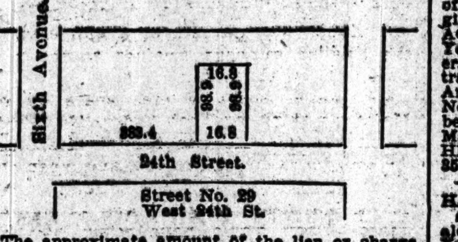
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,038.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,874.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
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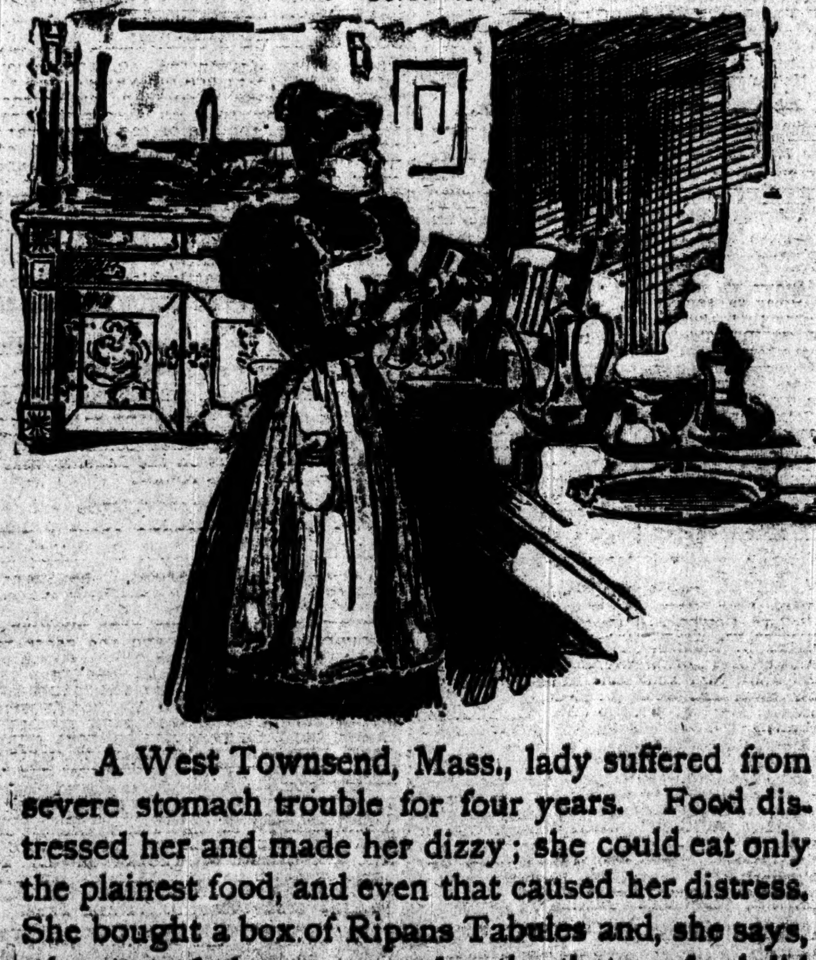


A West Townsend, Mass., lady suffered from severe stomach trouble for four years. Food distressed her and made her dizzy; she could eat only the plainest food, and even that caused her distress. She bought a box of Ripans Tabules and, she says, "began to feel stronger and notice that my food did not distress me so badly. I have received great benefit from them."

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[Seal.]
HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap5-law6wTu&My17

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 9th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 51 Nassau Street, New York City.
May10-law6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 603, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
May10-law6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2d day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 95 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 95 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my8-law6wTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my3-law6wTu

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.
f1-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City.
ap5-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York.
mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh8-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of [illegible] their attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUHL, Executors. JOHN [illegible] THOMPSON, Attorney for Executors, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.
d7-law6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 685 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix.
May10-law6mTu&N

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. [illegible] Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City.
d14-law6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Forrest, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine O. McGrath, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael H. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1898, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City.
ap19-law7wTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 23,
Leaving Desbrosses Street 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d Street 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
On Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, May 18,	Noon	Majestic, June 15,	Noon
Germanic, May 25,	Noon	Germanic, June 22,	Noon
Teutonic, June 1,	Noon	Teutonic, June 29,	Noon
Britannic, June 8,	Noon	Britannic, July 6,	Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York, Tuesday, May 17, at 3 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Gascogne	May 21	La Touraine	June 11
La Navarre	May 28	La Gascogne	June 18
La Bourgogne	June 4	La Bretagne	June 25

Gen. Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, May 21, 3 PM	Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM	Etruria, June 11, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra . . . . May 21	Victoria . . . . June 11
Winifreda . . . . May 28	Boadicea . . . . June 18

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28	1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 6	1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 16	1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 25	1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7	1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA . . . May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN . . . June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA . . . July 11, Sept. 19, Dec. 5

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, June 2. MIOWERA, June 30.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Sat., May 14	Oneida, Thurs., May 19
Delaware, Tues., May 17	Algonquin, Sat., May 21

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

[illegible]

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

[illegible]

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

[illegible]

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

[illegible]

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 A M | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 A M
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 A M | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 A M
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M | Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M | Phoenicia, June 18, 4 P M

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line. TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Friesland	May 18	Kensington	June 8
Southwark	May 25	Berlin	June 11
Chester	May 28	Noordland	June 15
Westernland	June 1	Friesland	June 22

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, May 21, Noon | Furnessia, June 18, Noon
Anchoria, May 28, Noon | Ethiopia, June 25, Noon
City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:55, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:35, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., and *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) 1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *5:00, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:52, Toronto 9:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M. Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ogdensburg.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily. For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; also for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily.—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily. For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleeper ready on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2780 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:30, 5:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:20, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 365, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:10 A. M., Chicago 5:05 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company will call for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Robert W. Fielding, Former Deputy City Works Commissioner, Placed on Trial.

THE COURTROOM CROWDED.

The Work of Securing a Jury Takes Up the First Day's Session—Oscar Knapp, Who Will Be Next Placed on Trial, in Court.

Robert W. Fielding, Deputy City Works Commissioner in Brooklyn under the administration of Theodore B. Willis, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Hirschberg, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Fielding is the first of the City Works ring to face a jury, and the interest in his case was so great that the courtroom was crowded. One of the spectators was Oscar Knapp, who will be next placed on trial.

Fielding sat at a long table with his counsel, Charles J. Patterson, and Knapp's lawyer, ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement. Patterson and Clement held a long and earnest conversation before the work of getting a jury began. Near the defendant were his wife, daughter, and sister. District Attorney Marean appeared for the people, and with him were Assistant District Attorneys John F. Clarke and Isaac M. Kapper. Fielding was calm, but looked anxious.

The indictment on which the defendant is being tried has to do with the auditing and allowing of Henry C. Finkle's claim against the City of Brooklyn for furnishing earth filling on Neptune Avenue, between West Twelfth and West Twentieth Streets, over the water main. The claim amounted to $1,986.40, being $1.30 a cubic yard for 1,528 yards. Fielding is charged with conniving at the auditing and allowing of this claim, which is alleged to have been fraudulent. No legal contract, it is charged, was made for the work, and the work was not done. There are two other indictments against Fielding.

The first day's work was the getting of a jury, and when court adjourned the following had been placed in the box: Theodore J. Arms, employed in the office of the Secretary of the Nassau Railroad, and living at 105 Herkimer Street; John A. Fardy, employed by a gas meter company, at 192 Twenty-fourth Street; Carolus E. Daily, cordage mill expert, of 153 Waverly Avenue; Frederick A. Trumbull, stairbuilder, of 540 Willoughby Avenue; George H. Payne, merchant, of 503 Clinton Avenue; W. L. Merry, clerk, of 51 Clifton Place; Edward L. Bostick, butcher, of 296 Columbia Street; Henry Ottenheimer, manufacturer of optical and surgical instruments, of 1,085 Pacific Street; Theodore Miller, insurance broker, of 31 Van Siclen Avenue; William Engelhardt, agent for front bricks, of 217 Cornelia Street; John S. Hogan, florist, of Fort Hamilton Avenue; Thomas J. Webber, employed by the Star Safety Company, and living at 68 Hart Street.

Some of these will be challenged to-day. There was little challenging yesterday, and the process of selecting the jury was monotonous. While Mr. Arms was under examination, District Attorney Marean asked him what he would do if, during the trial, he was approached in the interest of the defendant. Mr. Patterson objected to the question as tending to prejudice the defendant, and Justice Hirschberg said he would instruct the jury as to their duty in that respect. Mr. Marean withdrew the question.

Mr. Fardy said he had read a great deal about the scandal, and while an impression had been made on his mind, he could readily put it aside, as he had formed no permanent judgment on the newspaper reports. He was accepted by the defense.

Justice Hirschberg warned the jury that they must immediately report to him if any one approached them in regard to the case, and that they must not talk about it to anybody. Court then adjourned until to-day.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

About $6,500,000 Due in the City on Assessments.

Controller Coler issued an order yesterday to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears directing immediate preparation for a sale of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for unpaid assessments. The last sale for assessments in the city took place on Nov. 9, 1891. There are more than $5,000,000 of arrears of unpaid assessments due from property owners.

The sale cannot be held in any event for five or six months. Col. Gilon, the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, began preparing the lists as soon as the Controller's instructions were received. Under the law in such cases, the property involved must be examined and entered on a special list to be printed for the information of the public. When the lists are completed the sale must be advertised for three months.

There will be a like sale in Brooklyn in the Fall for nearly $1,500,000 of unpaid taxes of 1897.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.

Reid Tells Why He Shot and Killed Andrew Henry.

William Reid, who on Saturday night shot and killed Andrew Henry, in Wolfmann's saloon, in Hoboken, made a statement to Police Captain Hayes yesterday. He said that Henry had won the affections of a Paterson girl he had been in love with four years ago, and that every time he met Henry the latter would twit him about it.

He had taken the revolver with which he did the shooting early in the afternoon to give it to a man for whom he had purchased it, and after he had taken several drinks with a friend, Ned Gallagher, he met Henry, who again referred to his having taken his girl away from him. Reid said he intended not to notice him, but after he had walked a few blocks away the words of Henry stung him, and he then returned and followed Henry into the saloon. Reid said that Henry cast reflections on his mother, and he told him he must apologize or there would be trouble. He invited him out in the street, and as Henry made a motion as if to draw a pistol, Reid said he pulled his revolver and shot him.

Reid was taken before Recorder Stanton, and when arraigned, on advice of his counsel, William St. Lawrence of Paterson, refused to say anything further. After a number of witnesses who were present when the shooting took place had testified, Reid was committed to the Hudson County Jail without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TOBACCO WORKERS RESTRAINED.

L. Miller & Son Secure an Injunction Against a Union.

Justice Kellogg, in Supreme Court, yesterday granted the application of L. Miller & Son, cigarette manufacturers at 151 Crosby Street, for an injunction, pending trial, restraining the members of the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Alliance from interfering with their non-union employes and from placing pickets in front of their premises to prevent such employes from entering the factory and working.

Counsel for the firm also asked to have one of the strikers—a man named Fuchs—adjudged in contempt for having torn up an order issued by Justice Pryor, directing the members of the union to show cause why the injunction should not be granted. This matter Justice Kellogg sent before a referee, to take evidence and report.

There were over twenty-five girl strikers in court during the proceedings. They said that when it was announced some time ago that the Government intended to increase the tax on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes the firm of Miller & Son discharged over [illegible] of their employes. The union sent a committee to the firm, asking that only non-union hands be discharged, and unless the union hands as were sent away were taken back all the union hands that were at work would be called out on strike. The firm refused to grant this demand, and the union workers were called out and the factory was strongly picketed.

The plaintiffs said that their factory never was a union establishment and the union had no right to ask them to discharge any

LEGAL NOTES.

Snow and Ice Upon Sidewalks.—A recovery by Richard O'Keefe on the trial of his suit against the city for an injury he received from a fall on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, on Feb. 3, 1895, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, two out of the five Judges dissenting. There was no evidence that the sidewalk upon which the plaintiff fell was improperly constructed, but it was claimed that the city had been negligent in allowing it to become dangerous by reason of an accumulation of snow and ice. The plaintiff fell upon smooth ice, on the walk, upon which three or four inches of snow had just fallen. The premises were in a comparatively unimproved portion of the city, and the sidewalk itself was in front of vacant property. Justice Ingraham, who gave the prevailing opinion, said, in part: "It has been well settled in this State that a municipal corporation is not liable because ice and snow form upon a sidewalk, and a person sustains injury therefrom. Something more than that is necessary. In this climate in Winter, where days of warm and thawing weather alternate with days of frost, and where ice or snow is changed to slush or water, and then frozen into ice, it would be imposing upon the municipal corporation an impossible task to require them to remove such ice and snow from every one of the 8,000,000 of square yards of sidewalk in the City of New York. Such a task would be plainly impossible, and to hold the City of New York liable for an injury occasioned by the accumulation of ice and snow upon a sidewalk under such circumstances, would make it an insurer of all persons using the street. * * * The old ice upon this sidewalk was, as before stated, rough, had been covered with ashes on the morning before the accident, and nothing exists to show that it was dangerous as it had existed prior to the 1st of February. If new smooth ice had formed, it must have formed after the thawing on the 1st. For that, it is clear the defendants were not responsible, and whether the plaintiff slipped upon that new ice or upon the snow, as he says he did, the accident was the result, not of the negligence of the defendant, but of the ice and snow which had formed or fallen upon this sidewalk the night before the accident, and for that the defendants were not responsible. There is absolutely nothing to show that the old ice or trampled snow, which had remained upon this sidewalk for some time, was dangerous, or caused the dangerous condition of the street." Justices Rumsey and Barrett were in favor of affirmance. "There is no rule of law," Justice Rumsey said, "which relieves a municipal corporation from the charge of negligence for permitting an accumulation of ice upon the walk, because the ice is smooth, and only charges it with negligence if the ice shall become rough. The danger exists because the sidewalk is slippery, and if the municipal corporation permits the ice to remain upon the walk after it should have removed it, and the fact that the ice is smooth and not rough and therefore more slippery, is all the more reason for charging it with negligence. * * * Upon a careful examination of this case, we are forced to the conclusion that the testimony presented by the plaintiff clearly tended, if believed by the jury, to establish negligence on the part of the municipal corporation in permitting the accumulation of ice and snow upon that walk for a long period of time, and justified the conclusion of negligence which they reached."

⁂

Liquor Tax Law.—In a proceeding in the Supreme Court, in Ulster County, for the revocation of a liquor tax certificate issued to Bernard E. McCusker, because liquor business carried by him was conducted in a building on the same street, in the City of Troy, and within 200 feet of a church, it appeared that defendant originally obtained a liquor tax certificate for his business at 28 and 30 Division Street. His sister, the owner of the building, terminated his lease and left the property to two other brothers. The defendant then had his certificate transferred to the building on the southwest corner of Third and Division Streets, in that city. As originally constructed, that building had three entrances on Division Street and one on Third Street. The latter entrance had been nailed up and closed. On the adjoining lot upon Third Street is the Jewish synagogue of Berith Sholom. The proceeding was not prosecuted by anybody connected with the synagogue, but in part by the brothers of defendant, who succeeded him as tenants of his sister's property. Justice Clearwater, before whom the application was made, held that the law of 1897, providing that the measure must be taken from the centre of the nearest entrance of the church to the centre of the nearest entrance of the place in which the traffic is to be carried on, such measurement to be taken in a straight line, does not require the measurement to be made in a line as the street runs; and that a building upon the corner of two streets may be within the inhibition of the act, notwithstanding it fronts or has its entrance or entrances on a different street from the church. But in this case it was stipulated at the close of the testimony that the building occupied by defendant as a saloon had been regularly licensed as a saloon for a period of at least ten years without interruption or cessation in such business, and that no other business was carried on there. The Court therefore held that the premises were within the exemption provided by the act of 1897, that the prohibition relative to a church should not apply to a place in which traffic in liquor was actually carried on on the 23d day of March, 1896.

⁂

Action Against a Husband.—Pendleton B. Gray was sued, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for the value of legal services rendered by John Naumer to Mary C. Gray, the defendant's wife, in the institution and prosecution of an action by her against him for a separation, upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. On the trial it was held that such an action could not be maintained and the complaint was dismissed. The Second Appellate Division has reversed this judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that an action will lie in such a case, although it could not be maintained for services in an action for divorce. To succeed, it was held that the plaintiff must show affirmatively that the former suit was for the protection and support of the wife and that the conduct of the husband was such as to render its institution and prosecution reasonable and proper. The Court held also that the remedy afforded the plaintiff to obtain, in the separation suit, alimony and counsel fees did not preclude the maintenance of an independent suit against the husband. If, however, the Court had determined in the separation suit the alimony and counsel fees to be awarded, such determination would conclusively establish the measure of the husband's liability.

⁂

Services as Architect.—George Keister, in his suit in the Supreme Court against William Rankin, claimed that his services as architect, in connection with the construction of the Hotel Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street, were of the reasonable and agreed value of $21,716.69, of which there remained unpaid $14,466.69. On the trial a verdict was given Keister for $10,795, but the First Appellate Division, on appeal, has directed a reversal, unless plaintiff consents to a deduction of $1,120, which he was allowed to show he had paid to a workman named Lavelle, designated as "a Clerk of Works." The Court held, by Justice McLaughlin, that as this sum was not a cause of action alleged in the complaint, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover it. The defendant was entitled, the Court said, to know in advance of the trial the claim made against him.

LAWYER SUES HETTY GREEN.

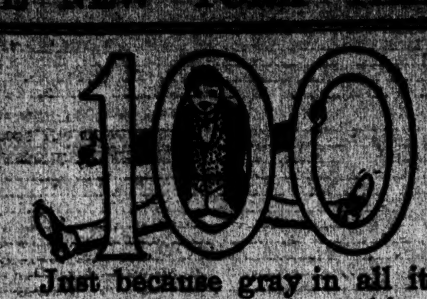
W. H. Stayton's Case Comes Up in the Supreme Court.

Before Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday was begun the trial of a suit to recover $50,000 from Mrs. Hetty Green for legal services which W. H. Stayton says he rendered her for nearly six years. He is represented in the suit by De Lancey Nicoll.

Mr. Nicoll said that the action arose over extended litigation engaged in by Mrs. Green with Henry A. Darling, as executor and trustee of the estate of her father. The income which she was seeking to recover was nearly $760,000 a year, and compared with that sum $50,000 was insignificant.

The chief reason alleged by Mrs. Green for refusing to pay the lawyer is that he had not carried out an agreement he made with her, to the effect that before she paid him any bill of costs the bill was to be submitted to George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, and to Clarence H. Kelsey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

The case was adjourned until to-day.



Just because gray in all its various shades and combinations is this Spring most affected, and in our stores plays the most prominent role, doesn't mean that if you dislike gray, you can't find what you do like.

100 different patterns means 100 different tastes—and surely you are "one in a hundred."

Suits $14 to $36.

Shoes.

Wear patent leather shoes and you'll "shine" all the time—that's the economy of them. $5.

Boys' shoes.

Little feet are always stumbling over or stubbing against something. Russet shoes show it least of any: $2 to $2.50.

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Prince and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY HISTORY CLUB EXHIBIT.

Display at Berkeley Lyceum of the Work of Students of City Records and Government.

An interesting exhibit by the City History Club was held yesterday from 3 to 6 P. M. in the Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West Forty-fourth Street. It was an invitation affair, and intended for friends of the work. There will be a second exhibit of the kind for the benefit of the pupils, of whom there are about 1,400, at the University Settlement, 26 Delancey Street, from 2 to 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Abbe started this club two years ago, and has filled deficiencies in the fund that supports it out of her private purse. Its chief purpose is to inculcate a spirit of good citizenship in New York children by interesting them in the history and government of the city in which they live. A normal class for the teachers of the club, taught by Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, who is at the head of the history department of the Columbia Grammar School; seventy general classes for the pupils, meeting once a week at various places in the city; public lectures, and monthly publications comprise the channels through which the work is carried on.

The club's beneficiaries include children of both wealthy and poor parents. Any child may join who will become a member of a general class, attend faithfully, and pay 5 cents for the badge. Some of the children pay for the badge in penny installments. The teachers volunteer their services, and the running expenses of the club are made by the membership fees. The pupils, who average from thirteen to fifteen years old, are the junior members. Annual members, of whom there are 700, contribute 50 cents yearly. Life members pay $10 and founders $100 each to become such.

The work of the teachers, among whom are Miss S. K. Kane, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, Miss Elsie Clews, and Miss Abbe figures in the exhibit. Each teacher has a map of the city, a map of Manhattan Island, and a map of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, which were on view in different colors, as well as many other maps and plans of their own construction. Among the class exhibits was an interesting collection of imitation Indian pottery.

Three of the six young women who form the Murray Hill chapter, Mrs. Abbe's class, meeting at her house, 11 West Fiftieth Street, displayed maps of the Fourteenth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, respectively, in which the churches, clubs, Post Office branches, Fire Department stations, saloons, and other points of interest were indicated. In the Fourteenth there are 132 saloons to 1 kindergarten. Another interesting set of maps and pictures indicated the coast and navy defenses of the port.

The Washington Chapter showed a collection of pictures commemorative of the Dutch period in the city's history. A rack containing charts on which the functions of government are graphically indicated, an invention of Dr. Kelley, was also shown.

A competition among the pupils in historical scrapbooks was decided as follows: Fanny Bolwell, 1,252 Lexington Avenue, Class 6, first prize; M. Moskowitz, Class 23, second; J. Rosen, Class 27, third; M. Deutsch, Class 10, fourth. Tilly Frank of 65 Norfolk Street won the essay prize, her subject being "How I Can Became a Good Citizen." The prizes will be awarded at Saturday's exhibit.

The classes meet at various places in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The organization is now in need of funds, and welcomes to its membership any resident of the city in sympathy with its aims.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Arrangements Made to Publish Results of the Athens School Excavations.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the council of the Archaeological Institute of America was held Saturday in the library of the Architectural Department, Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. Representatives were present from eight of the ten affiliated societies of the institute, as well as a number of invited guests. Among the latter was Prof. Percy Gardner of Oxford, England, who came to this country some six weeks ago at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the institute and has been lecturing before the affiliated societies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Madison, Wis.

Prof. Seymour of Yale, as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of Athens, reported that his committee had arranged for the publication of the brilliant results attained by the excavations of the Athens School at the Argive Heraeum in Greece, in two volumes of letter press and one folio volume of plates, under the editorial direction of Dr. Charles Waldstein and the personal supervision of Dr. J. C. Hoppin. This plan was approved by the council.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the publication of the plates, made by Francis H. Bacon, to illustrate the work of the Institute's expedition to Assos, in Asia Minor. This was the earliest of the series of excavations undertaken by the Institute in classic lands.

The officers of the Institute were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—Prof. John Williams White of Harvard University; Vice Presidents—President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania, M. A. Ryerson of Chicago, Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, Prof. G. D. Seymour of Yale University; Secretary—Dr. Clarence H. Young of Columbia University; Treasurer—James Loeb of New York.

The Flower Mission Opening.

The New York Flower Mission will begin its twenty-ninth season Thursday at 104 East Twentieth Street. It will be open every Monday and Thursday only until October, for the reception and distribution of flowers, fruit, and delicacies for sick poor in hospitals and tenement houses, who are forced to remain in town during our midsummer heats. Small sums of money for current expenses and the purchase of delicacies will be gratefully received. The managers are much in need of more workers.

Julius Harburger's Address.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger will address the members of Adelphi Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, to-morrow evening at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on the subject "Our Flag." The chapter will be presented with a flag by Mrs. R. Schlesinger.

Corsets.

Z. Z. Corsets,
Long waist, short hip, in white, ecru and grey,
$1.65.
former value $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,
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MR. ROOT CHARGES BRIBERY

Dramatic Scene Occurs During the Beach-Rogers Sanity Investigation Proceedings.

NEARLY CAME TO BLOWS

Albert Bach Indignantly Denies that an Attempt Was Made to Influence Samuel W. Milbank, One of the Commissioners Conducting the Hearing.

The taking of testimony in the investigation by the commission and Sheriff's jury into the mental condition of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers was continued in the Supreme Court last evening, and it looked at one time as if the session would end in a fistic encounter between Elihu Root, counsel for Mrs. Rogers's children, and Albert Bach, who has acted as special counsel for Mrs. Rogers during the present proceedings. Mr. Root openly charged that an attempt was being made to bribe one of the Commissioners in the trial, and the scene that ensued threw the entire courtroom into great commotion.

Mr. Bach had been on the stand giving testimony, and after W. W. Niles, Mrs. Rogers's attorney, had read the deed of revocation, executed by Dr. Rogers, of the deed of trust made to him by Mrs. Rogers on the occasion of their marriage, he requested Mr. Bach to read another deed made by Mrs. Rogers. Mr. Bach read the document, which was not signed, making gifts of $10,000 to her grandson, Stanley Y. Beach; of $10,000 to her friend, Mrs. Robinson; $20 a month to an old servant, $3,000 for the Indians in Canada, $20,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and several other institutions. The name of the trustee was that of Samuel W. Milbank, one of the Commissioners engaged in the hearing of the case.

When Mr. Milbank's name was mentioned Mr. Root and Mr. Hamilton, who represent Mrs. Rogers's children, denounced the deed as an attempt to bribe a Commissioner, and characterized the conduct of the lawyers who prepared or suggested it as disgraceful.

William H. Willis, the Chairman of the commission, said that the preparation of this deed was a scandalous proceeding, and that Mr. Milbank repudiated having anything to do with it. "It is simply a trick," he added, "to bring into contempt the position of one of our Commissioners. It ought to disbar the counsel who had anything to do with it. It is an absolute disgrace, and intended only for one object—that of bribery."

Both Mr. Bach and Mr. Niles denied that they intended any such thing, and the Court proceeded to examine Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. Mr. Bach, when the examination had closed, said that the deed appointing Mr. Milbank as trustee for Mrs. Rogers was only drawn after he had consented to act, and it had been emphatically stated that no deed would be delivered until after the jury had made its finding in the case.

Mr. Milbank said that he had been asked about the matter and told Mr. Niles that if no one else could be secured, he would accept the trusteeship of Mrs. Rogers's estate should she be found incompetent to manage her affairs.

Mr. Bach indignantly denied that he had been actuated by any improper motive.

"Nobody believes that you were," said Chairman Willis, "and I withdraw anything I said to you previously. At first the whole thing appeared to me as an attempt to bribe a Commissioner."

"No power on earth could bribe me," cried Mr. Bach.

"No possible construction can be put on this paper," shouted Mr. Root, "purporting to be a deed conveying Mrs. Rogers's property to Commissioner Milbank, except an attempt to influence the Commissioners in this trial."

"Do you say," Mr. Bach cried, "that I intended such a thing!"

"I mean what I say," retorted Mr. Root.

"Your statement is false, absolutely false," yelled Mr. Bach, "and you dare not repeat it."

Mr. Bach here advanced toward where Mr. Root was standing in front of the jury box, and it seemed for a moment as if blows would be struck. Several of the jurors stood up, and exclamations of astonishment were heard on all sides.

Chairman Willis announced that the case was adjourned until to-morrow evening, and counsel on both sides, jurors, Commissioners, and witnesses hurriedly left the courtroom.

Mrs. Rogers has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to recover her dower in the estate of her late husband, Alfred E. Beach. She names Frederick C. Beach, Jennie Beach-Casper, her children, and a host of tenants of the property of the estate as defendants.

Acquitted on Bribery Charge.

Giuseppe Spadafore of 329 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was tried before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of offering a bribe. The person to whom he was alleged to have offered the bribe is Park Policeman John W. England, Jr., who is now on the Police Bicycle Squad. England testified that March 18 last he discovered Spadafore in the act of violating a city ordinance in One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. He arrested him, and Spadafore pulled out a five-dollar bill which he offered him for his release. England refused the money, and then his prisoner offered him a ten-dollar bill. The officer took the bill as evidence, and at the station house brought the additional charge of bribery against Spadafore. There was no other witness to corroborate the complainant's story and the jury acquitted Spadafore.

Murderer Clifford's Appeal.

Attorney General Samuel H. Gray of New Jersey yesterday served notice on Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death in the Hudson County Jail for the murder of William G. Wattson, Assistant Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken, that on Monday next he would move the case in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. After Clifford had been sentenced to be hanged on March 16 his counsel appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of error on the ground that two of the jurymen swore that they would not have agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree if they had supposed that the Court would disregard their recommendation to mercy. The writ was denied, and an appeal was taken. Attorney General Gray will now ask that the appeal be dismissed.

Remenyi's Body on Its Way Here.

No definite funeral arrangements have as yet been made for the interment of Remenyi. The Hungarian Benevolent Society of 156 Second Avenue has had its San Francisco representative arrange for the shipment of the body, and the society will escort it to Remenyi's late residence, 73 West Eighty-fifth Street, where the funeral services will be held. The body is expected to arrive Friday night or Saturday morning.

THE LINCOLN
Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
45 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Learning that certain parties are making efforts to purchase claims against The Lincoln Fire Insurance Company at a substantial reduction, and having had many inquiries relative to the probable value of claims against the company, information is hereby given that the partial reports made by my accountants indicate that the claims of creditors are likely to be paid in full or nearly so as soon as all the assets have been converted into money and a decree for distribution shall be made by the Court.

ANDREW FREEDMAN,
Receiver.

New York, May 6, 1898.

THE 19TH DISTRICT VOTE.

Justice Stover Grants an Order Returnable on Thursday Restraining a Recount.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an order restraining the Board of Aldermen of 1897, reconvened as the Board of County Canvassers to recount the vote in the Nineteenth Assembly District, from making the recount. The order is returnable Thursday, and, as a result of it, John S. Geagan will sit at to-day's meeting of the Aldermen in place of Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate, declared elected by the Appellate Division.

When Mr. Okie and Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, were declared beaten by their Tammany opponents, they appealed to the Supreme Court, and their contention was sustained. An appeal to the Appellate Division resulted in another decision in their favor, and the decision ordered the old Board of Aldermen to make a recount on Monday of last week. Two days later the Aldermen met and adjourned, to await an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the ruling of the Appellate Division.

Mr. Okie applied to Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, and Justice Pryor issued a writ of mandamus directing the Aldermen to make the recount or to appear before him and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. They decided to make the recount, and on Saturday declared Mr. Okie and Mr. Stewart elected. When they met yesterday to draw up the official papers for submission to the Board of Police Commissioners of 1897, who have to sign the certificates of election, they were met by the order obtained from Justice Stover by Alderman Geagan.

THE RICHMOND PRESIDENCY.

Difficulty in Getting Some One to Canvass the Vote.

A new complication has arisen in the long-disputed Presidency contest in the Borough of Richmond. It is now claimed there is no one who may canvass the vote, as directed by the Court of Appeals. A mandamus was issued yesterday, requiring the old Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to show cause why an order should not issue requiring them to reconvene as a Board of Canvass and obey the order of the Court of Appeals. This mandamus was obtained by George Cromwell, the Republican contestant, who will, it is believed, have to be declared elected, under the order of the court.

Now it is asserted there are not enough of the old Board of Supervisors remaining free to meet as a Board of Canvass. The law forbids Supervisors or Canvassers to hold any other office, and when the consolidation took effect the Board of Supervisors became extinct.

Of the former Supervisors, it is claimed there is but one who may sit as a member of the Board of Canvass. Former Supervisor Acker is now Sheriff of the county, Mr. Marsh is Criminal Justice, and Mr. Yetman is Borough Superintendent of Schools, Dr. John L. Feeney is the Democrat contesting for the office of President, and Edward P. Doyle holds no office.

Thus, according to those who claim the old board cannot sit, Mr. Doyle and Dr. Feeney are the only ones who can legally sit. Dr. Feeney will not do so, because he is an interested party, and even if he would another member of the old board is needed to obtain a working force.

Hoboken Health Board.

The Hoboken Health Board reorganized yesterday. Dr. E. T. Steadman was reelected President and James Havron clerk. E. P. C. Lewis was appointed counsel.

A SUGAR PIER COLLAPSES.

The American Refining Company in Williamsburg Suffers Heavy Loss.

About 100 feet of the two-story pier of the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, at South Third Street, Williamsburg, sank on Sunday evening and carried 10,000 bags of raw sugar into the East River. Ordinarily 100 men are employed on the pier, which was 400 feet long, but on Sundays no one works there.

When the pier was built, several years ago, the piles were sunk very deep into the sandy bottom. Since the recent sinking of the two caissons for the tower foundations of the new East River Bridge, at South Sixth Street, the current at that point has changed and the water has swept with great force against the long pier. At the time of the collapse the lighter Castine was tied up there, and was nearly swamped when the structure sank.

The damage is believed to be nearly $50,000. It is doubtful if any of the sugar can be saved. Had the accident occurred on another day there would probably have been a large loss of life.

SCALDED PROBABLY FATALLY.

Steam Pipe Explosion Hurts a Dock Builder at Coney Island.

John Anderson, a dock builder of 16 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by having nearly all his skin and hair scalded off. The Atlantic Yacht Club is building a boathouse about three-quarters of a mile from Norton's Point, Coney Island, and has a pile driver on a raft at work there.

The pile driver had stopped working, and at 4:30 o'clock it was anchored some distance from the house. Six men were on board, and another man had gone ashore with the boat. Anderson was at work in the boiler room, and one of the steam pipes near him exploded. He tried to jump away, but was overcome by the steam and fell in front of the pipes, with the steam rushing out upon him. The other men shut off the steam, and as soon as the boat returned word was sent to the Coney Island Police Station and Dr. Pierce was summoned.

Anderson was taken to the Seney Hospital in a carriage, as there is no ambulance in Coney Island this year.

Stolen Rugs Recovered.

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station have recovered the remainder of the rugs stolen last Friday from an express wagon in front of the store of Costikyan Frères, 129 Broadway. Most of the property was returned to the owners the same day, and the remainder of the stolen property was found in tenements in Mulberry and adjacent streets, the Italian residents of the neighborhood having purchased them from the thieves for a small fraction of their value. The total value of the stolen property was only $1,200, instead of $15,000 as originally reported.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A Repeated Attraction!

Even if the news of the 193 women's suits at $8.98 and $13.98 is not fresh the garments are. The sun did not arrive yesterday, therefore most of the suits kept under cover in the stock rooms. They will make their bow this morning—rain or shine—along with 75 others from another maker who has made a name for himself by perfecting tailor-made suits.

A lot of them are fly fronts and new Eton shapes. This manufacturer's prices to retailers ran from $11.25 to $12.25. Add on to that a scant profit for store expenses, and you can't figure much short of $15.00 for the suit. We have marked them to sell to-day at $8.98

The other suits are made from extra quality of cheviot and serges in blues and blacks, and the coats are prettily lined with fancy taffetas. These suits are made to fetch at retail $20; nevertheless we've put a price on each of $13.98

Bargain in Silk Waists!

If the weather doesn't fight hard all that these silk shirt waists need is to be told about. The value is big enough to crowd the second floor to-day, and you'll find the waists just as advertised.

They're made of taffeta silk in beautiful Scotch plaid effects, and novelty silk mixtures, have double yoke back, boxpleated front, silk collar and cuffs, and are lined throughout. The waists are worth $6 to $7. They go on sale this morning at $3.98

Wish we had twice four hundred and twelve.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

$100,000 FOR PRINCETON.

Mrs. Annie S. Paton's Will Also Provides $50,000 for the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

By the terms of her will, filed in the Surrogate's office for probate yesterday, Annie S. Paton leaves $100,000 to Princeton University and $50,000 to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of this city, to be paid after the death of her three sons.

Mrs. Paton died at her residence, 15 West Nineteenth Street, May 10. Her will was executed June 25, 1897. The petition places the value of the real property at $40,000. The value of the personal property is not known.

To each of her three sons, William A. Paton, David Paton, and Stewart Paton, Mrs. Paton leaves the income of $50,000 for life and one-third of the residuary estate.

Upon the death of William A. or David, the principal is to go to Princeton, and a fund to be known as the "William and Annie S. Paton Lectureships in Ancient and Modern Literature" is to be created. The principal bequeathed to Stewart is, at his death to go to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. The amount is to create a fund known as the "William and Annie S. Paton Fund." It is to be under the control of the Trustees of the institution.

To Delia Rich, a servant, Mrs. Paton bequeaths the income of $5,000 for life; Bella and Jennie Graham are to receive $500 each. In case either of the sons of the testatrix dies leaving a widow, Mrs. Paton directs that such widow shall receive $25,000 out of the estate.

Mrs. Paton in her will directs that the money of the estate shall be invested in first mortgage bonds of any railroad east of the Mississippi River, or in lands or properties east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.

The sons and Andrew G. Agnew, a brother of the testatrix, are named as executors of the will.

Zanoli's Trial Postponed.

The trial of Charles Zanoli, which was to have been begun yesterday, was postponed until to-morow on account of the desire of his counsel, Stephen J. O'Hare, for more time. Zanoli is charged with grand larceny by swindling the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A charge of homicide was brought against him, as he was supposed to have murdered at least half a dozen persons to secure the insurance on their lives. The charge could not be substantiated and was dismissed.

Probably Killed in Runaway.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 16.—Orville Pierce, son of George S. Pierce, a wealthy resident of Lake Mohegan, was found dead in the road at Jefferson Valley, two miles from here this morning. His neck was broken, and there was a bruise on his head. Investigation showed that Pierce had been out driving last night, and while returning home it is believed he was thrown from his carriage by his horse running away and, striking on his head, his neck was broken. His father is a farmer and a stockholder in the Peekskill Bank, as well as other concerns.

Murder at Ardsley.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 16.—Dominico Tregio, a boarding-house keeper, was shot and killed by Michael Marchino, another Italian who boarded in a house kept by Tregio, last night in Ardsley, a village several miles from here. The murderer escaped and has not yet been captured. Marchino was behind in his rent, and Tregio asked him for it. Then the men quarreled and Marchino drew a revolver, shooting Tregio in the right side of the forehead, rendering him unconscious. He remained insensible for several hours and then died.

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—Thomas O'Hare, a weaver of Passaic, N. J., and an unknown man were killed here by the New Haven Railroad to-day. O'Hare, who was attempting to board a freight train, was dragged against the King Street bridge and crushed to death. The other man was walking on the track, and in attempting to get out of the way of a freight train was struck by a train approaching on another track.

Electrical Company for Key West.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 16.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk here to-day of the Key West Electric Company, with a capital of $300,000. The company will carry on a general electric business at Key West, Fla., and issue bonds, &c. The incorporators are Harry E. Knight of Westfield, N. J., and David J. Newland and William E. Knight of New York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO! CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS NEXT MON. EV'G. Signal Presentation FRANCIS WILSON & CO., With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY—All Specially Engaged—IN A SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION OF ERMINIE! Daily Sale of Seats. Box Office open 9 to 6.

Daly's Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Wed. & Sat., 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy; Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. "Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.

AMERICAN 8th av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH. 80 ARTISTS PRESENT FRA DIAVOLO. ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. Next Week—By Universal Request, FAUST.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman .... Manager Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. 50 Perf. May 24. Souvenirs. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

WALLACK'S Prices, 50c., $1.00, & $1.50. Matinée Saturday. The Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. To-night & Sat. Evg., "La Bohème." Wed. Evg., "Masked Ball." Thurs. Evg., "Favorita." Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "Cavalleria" & "Pagliacci."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, May 23d.
ONLY PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK OF
THE LAMBS'
STAR GAMBOL,
125-ARTISTS-125

Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Stuart Robson, Wm. H. Crane, H. C. Barnabee, Jefferson De Angelis, Willie Collier, Digby Bell, W. H. MacDonald, Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, Harry Conor, Wilton Lackaye, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Holland, John Kellerd, A. S. Lipman, Fritz Williams, Francis Carlyle, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Philip, Vincent Serrano, Charles H. Hopper, Walter Hale, Charles Klein, Edmund Stanley, Joseph Grismer, T. Daniel Frawley, J. G. Saville, George Barnum, Alfred Klein, Burr MacIntosh, Wm. Fitzgerald, Grafton Baker, Victor Herbert, Reginald De Koven, Jesse Williams, Victor Harris, S. L. Studley, John Miller,
AND VICTOR HERBERT'S ENTIRE BAND OF FIFTY PIECES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT
AMERICA'S GREATEST WAR SPECTACLE, SHENANDOAH 40 HORSES 300 PEOPLE.
ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, & INFANTRY in the great BATTLE SCENE
Eve. 8:15. 25-50-75. | Wed. Mat. 2. 25 & 50c. | Sat. Mat. 2. 25-50-75.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, M'g'r.
8TH WEEK. MRS. FISKE
Uninterrupted Success of the Double Bill, LOVE FINDS THE WAY. A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. Seats 2 weeks in advance.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH: NAVAL WAR PICTURES UP TO DATE.
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
JAS. THORNTON.——RUDINOFF.
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY.
NEXT WEEK——ROSE COGHLAN.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Visions of Gay Paris.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. GREAT CAST—BIG SUCCESS.
The Tarrytown Widow.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées To-morrow & Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | LAST 5 NIGHTS. THE FIRST VIOLIN

EMPIRE THEATRE. LAST 5 NIGHTS. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

YALE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB'S CONCERT, WALDORF-ASTORIA, WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 8:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at Waldorf-Astoria, Windsor, and Yale Club, 17 East 26th St.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM., 50c.
ROGERS BROS.—CLARA THROPP.
Josie De Witt, and 10 other acts.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST. May 23d, 125th Time, Souvenirs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15.
THE GREAT STOCK CO. In "PINK DOMINOS." Pop. Prices; good orch. seat, 50c.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. | "WAR BUBBLES."
ADGIE, Marguerita Sylva, 20 others.

COLUMBUS | Columbus Theatre Stock Company, Diplomacy.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE | May 18th, | ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

HARLEM Opera House. | MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN and Maxine Elliot, An American Citizen. | Mat. Sat. at 2.

Baseball.—Polo G'nds to-day. 2 games; 1 adm.; 1:30 & 3:30. Wash'n vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
6th Day, Tuesday, May 17th.
The Baychester and Claremont Highweight Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.